BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

LOUIS R. BACHICHA, SECRETARY

PREPARED BY
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

JAMES T. THOMPSON, CHIEF

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT WERE:

SYLVIA CARGILL, CHARLES LEHMAN, DAVID LICHT, LORRAINE OTERO, AND MARK YARNELLE

For Additional Information Please Contact:

New Mexico Employment Security Department
Research and Statistics Section - 6097
Post Office Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
Telephone: (505) 842-3105

PURPOSE

The Annual Planning Report (formerly the Annual Manpower Planning Report) is issued prior to the start of each fiscal year by the State Employment Service Agencies following Department of Labor guidelines. These reports are intended to help human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected local labor market situation by industry and occupation, and on characteristics of persons that may be in need of social services. (Fiscal year 1982 is October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982).

AREA COVERAGE

This report presents detailed planning data and information for the entire state of New Mexico, the Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (which includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties), the Las Cruces SMSA (Dona Ana County) and selected data for other counties and the seven State Planning Districts. (A new county, Cibola County, was created in the 1981 legislative session by splitting Valencia County into two counties. Labor force data has not yet been calculated for this county).

The State is divided into two major administrative areas for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs: 1) Bernalillo County including Albuquerque, and 2) Balance of State which is New Mexico statewide exclusive of Bernalillo County. Where practical, data has been provided for the Balance of State area separately.* Population data for this report includes preliminary 1980 census figures where available.

*Unless so noted, data is for the entire State.

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I

HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

Preliminary census figures show a major increase in the State's population up from 1,017,000 1970 to 1,295,000 in 1980, a gain of 27%. During the same period the number of nonagricultural jobs increased even faster at a 58% rate, a gain of 170,000 jobs to a 1980 level of 462,000.

During 1980 there was a marked weakness in the State's labor force picture with total nonagricultural jobs growing by just 1,300 jobs compared to the 15,000 - 30,000 annual increases of recent years. At the same time the unemployment rate jumped from 6.6% in 1979 to 7.4% in 1980.

Economic growth should improve somewhat in the upcoming fiscal year, but there will still be problems in some economic sectors. In mining the boom in petroleum appears likely to continue with strong activity in coal and molybdenum also; copper and especially uranium look less favorable. Construction work may finally start moving up, although remaining far short of 1979 levels. A number of manufacturing companies, especially electronics, have major expansion plans. Trade and service employment should grow, in line with the over-all economy. Federal government budget restrictions are likely to have a major negative impact on direct and indirect non-defense government employment.

Unemployment is expected to stay at high levels through most of 1982 with new jobs unable to absorb all entrants, re-entrants and recent lay-offs. Especially hard pressed will be the non-urban areas.

Among occupations likely to offer best employment prospects in the next year are oilfield worker, maintenance (auto, auto body, diesel, television),

data processing (programmer, systems analyst), industrial (machinist, welder), clerical-skilled (secretary, typist), engineering (civil, electrical), food services (cook, waitress), health services (nurse, physical therapist), and sales. Good training and previous experience are usually very important factors in getting a job in these fields.

Despite economic growth, poverty and underemployment remain major problems in the State, concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. More than one in seven New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, the second highest rate in the country. It is estimated that about 150,000 are eligible for CETA manpower programs due to unemployment, underemployment, or poverty criteria.

A number of factors continue to act as barriers to employment. These include lack of suitable job opportunities, inadequate education or experience, poor transportation, failing health, age, lack of child care facilities, and limited knowledge of the job market. These factors are often interrelated.

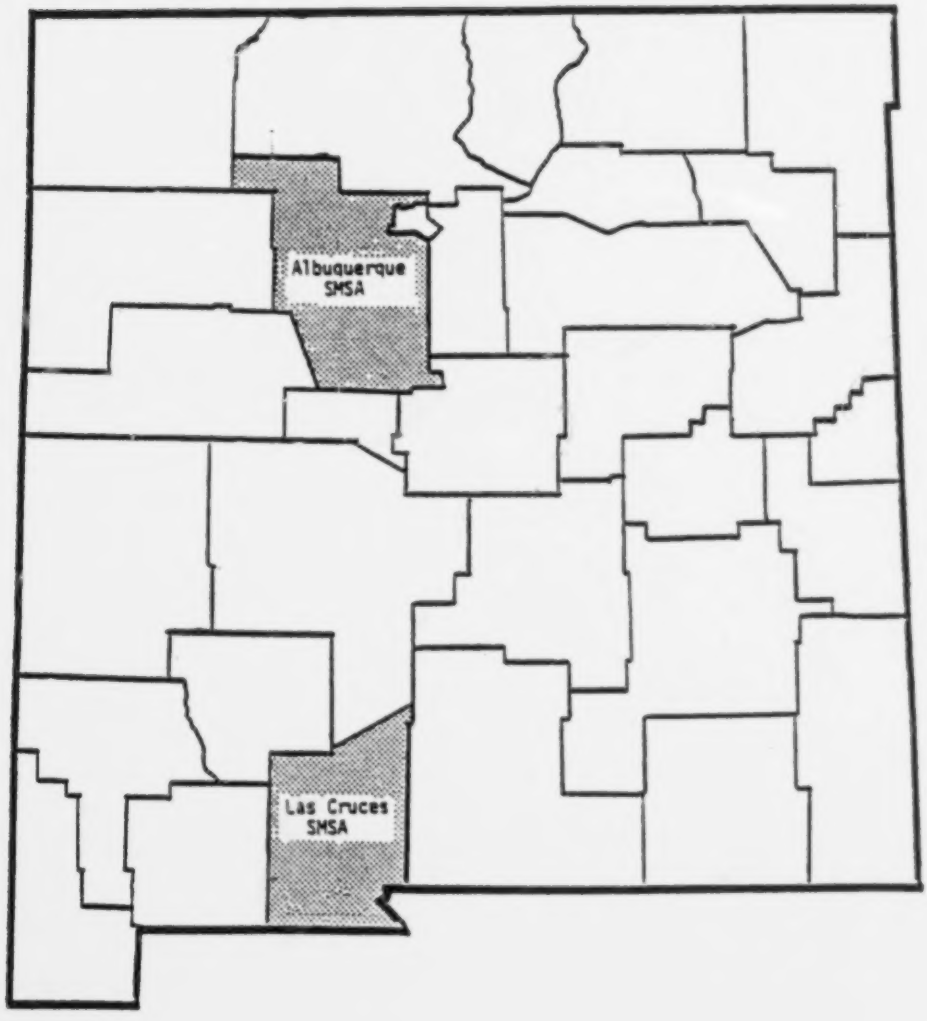
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC COMPARISONS OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, AND LAS CRUCES SMSA

	UNITED STATES 2/			NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE SMSA			LAS CRUCES SMSA		
	1970	1980 P	% Change 1970-1980	1970	1980 P	% Change 1970-1980	1970	1980 P	% Change 1970-1980	1970	1980 P	% Change 1970-1980
Population	203,302	226,505	11	1,017.1	1,295.5	27	333.3	448.8	35	69.8	96.0	38
Nonag. Wage & Salary (Jobs)	70,880	90,652	28	292.6	462.3	58	110.6	186.1	68	20.8	29.6	42
Mining	623	1,025	65	17.0	29.5	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3,588	4,468	25	17.4	30.2	74	7.8	12.4	59	1.0	1.8	80
Manufacturing	19,367	20,365	5	21.4	34.3	60	9.9	18.0	82	1.2	2.6	117
Trans. & Public Utilities	4,515	5,155	14	20.4	28.4	39	7.0	11.6	66	1.1	1.1	0
Trade	15,040	20,571	37	62.0	103.1	66	26.2	46.7	78	3.5	5.4	54
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	3,645	5,162	42	12.2	21.0	72	6.3	10.9	73	0.6	1.2	100
Services & Miscellaneous	11,548	17,736	54	53.0	91.3	72	26.1	43.6	67	2.6	4.0	54
Government	12,554	16,171	29	89.2	124.5	40	27.3	42.9	57	10.7	13.4	25
Per Capita Income	$3,966	$8,773 1/	121	$3,092	$7,560 1/	145	$3,482	$8,602	147	$2,705	$6,091	125
Average Weekly Earnings												
Mining	$164.40	$396.58	141	$158.24	$394.68	149	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction	195.45	367.41	88	185.28	345.11	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	133.33	288.62	116	104.52	230.44	120	114.80	246.38	115	N/A	N/A	N/A
Civilian Labor Force	82,715	104,719	27	350.2	542.0	55	120.8	202.2	67	23.4	33.3	42
Employment	78,627	97,270	24	323.2	502.0	55	112.5	186.6	66	21.7	30.6	41
Unemployment	4,088	7,448	82	27.0	40.0	48	8.3	15.6	88	1.7	2.7	59
Unemployment Rate	4.9	7.1	-	7.7	7.4	-	6.9	7.7	-	7.1	8.0	-

1/ 1979 data (Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1981), percent change 1970-1979.
2/ U. S. : Nonag., Earnings, and Labor Force data from, Employment and Earnings, January 1981.
P - Preliminary.
NA - Not available.
Numbers in thousands (000).

Source: From Bureau of the Census publications.

NEW MEXICO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)

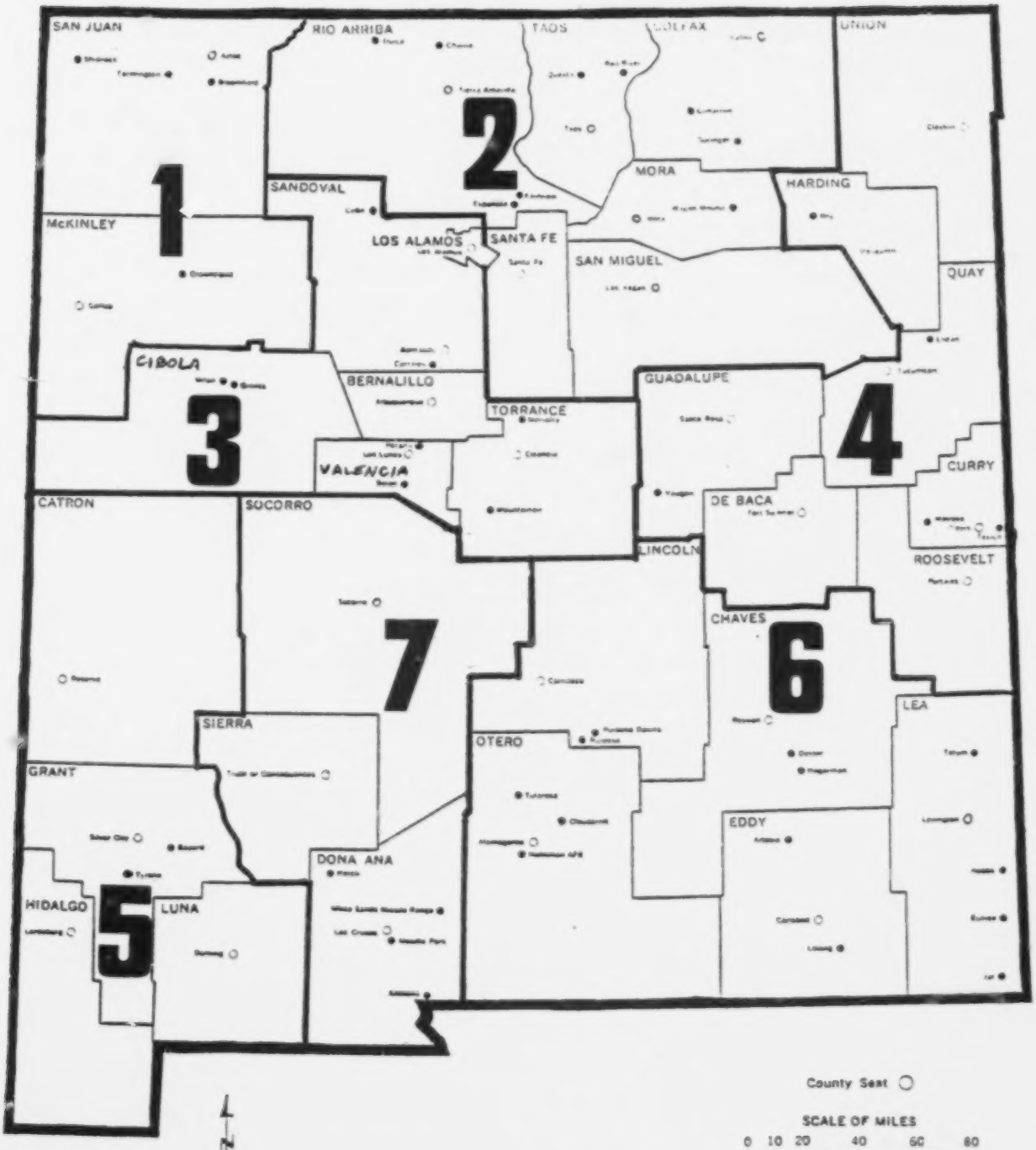


The Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) includes all of Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties. (Sandoval County's inclusion in the SMSA is based on a criteria measuring its relatively high labor force commuting into Bernalillo County). The City of Albuquerque represented 74 percent of the population as determined by the preliminary 1980 Census.

The City of Albuquerque and the County of Bernalillo have formed a consortium to be a CETA Prime Sponsor and operate at the Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training Administration (OCETA). Sandoval County is included in the Balance of State Prime Sponsor Area.

The Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) was designated an SMSA during 1979 based on a special census population survey. Special employment data has been developed for the area.

State Planning and Development Districts



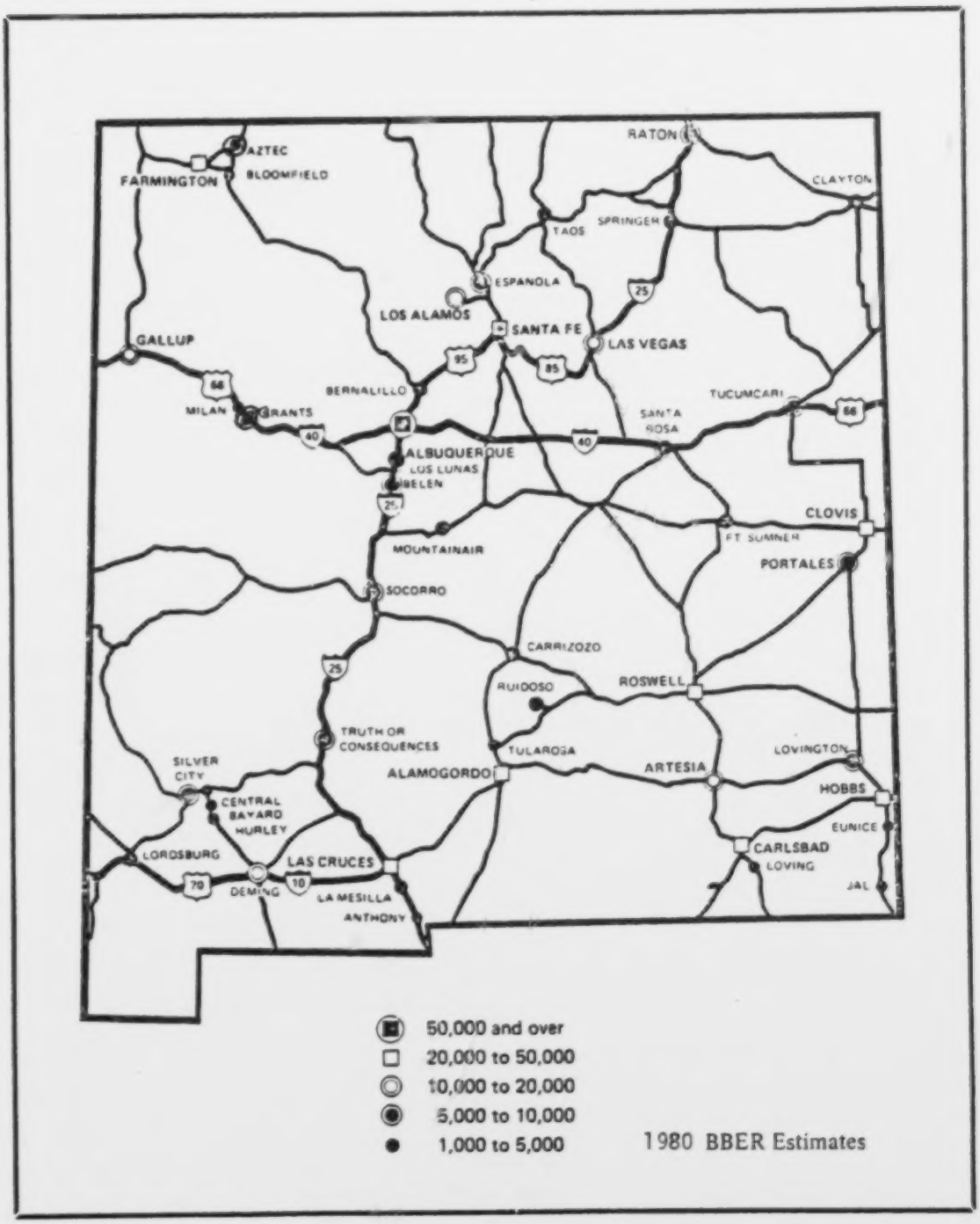
LEGEND

1 - District Number
— District Boundaries

Note: The Balance of State is equal to the State minus Bernalillo County.

Source: State Planning Office

MAP OF NEW MEXICO'S CITIES BY POPULATION SIZE RANGE, 1980



II

NEW MEXICO POPULATION 1/

Population Counts, 1970-1980

	1970	1980 P/	Percent Change
United States	203,302,031	226,504,825	+11%
New Mexico	1,017,055	1,295,474	+27%

The New Mexico population expanded rapidly during the decade of the nineteen seventies, adding more than a quarter million new residents. New Mexico ranked ninth in the nation with a twenty-seven percent population increase compared to only eleven percent for the United States as a whole. Net migration accounted for nearly half (13 percent) of the total population increase, with some one hundred thirty two thousand persons migrating to New Mexico from other states and foreign countries. 2/

Population growth was centered in the four counties surrounding Bernalillo County. All four counties, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Torrance, and Valencia, showed higher percentage growth than Bernalillo County. Sandoval County recorded a phenomenal ninety-four percent growth rate. Other counties showing strong growth through the past decade include Dona Ana, Lincoln, and San Juan. Several counties in the northeast and east-central part of the state declined in population. Harding and Mora Counties had the largest percentage declines with 18.5 and 11.2 respectively.

The cities of Bloomfield (San Juan County), Corrales (Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties), and Los Lunas (Valencia County) gained more than two hundred percent each in population growth from 1970 to 1980. Small towns such as Logan (Quay County) and Ruidoso (Lincoln County) also showed significant percentage population increases. Lordsburg (Hidalgo County), Portales (Roosevelt County) and Tucumcari (Quay County) were the largest New Mexico cities to lose population with a combined loss of nearly thirteen hundred residents.

1/ Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.
2/ "Approximately 44.0 percent of New Mexico's population increase since 1970 is estimated to have occurred through net in-migration. Most of those migrating to the state have settled in urban areas. However, many rural areas have experienced population gains as a result of in-migrations. The New Mexico Economy, Change in the 1970's (New Mexico, UNM Printing Plant, 1978), page 84.
3/ Preliminary.

Note: On this and following pages the most current 1980 census data available is used when applicable. Data sources vary and 1980 data has not been reconciled. In some instances it was necessary to use 1979 (or earlier) data.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA POPULATION

Population Counts 1970-1980

	1970	1980 P/	Percent Change
Albuquerque SMSA	333,266	448,798	+35%

The Albuquerque SMSA population increased very rapidly between 1970 and 1980 gaining more than 115,000 new residents or 35 percent. The percentage of New Mexico population living in the Albuquerque SMSA increased slightly from 33 to 35 percent. Nearly half (46 percent) of New Mexico's population lives in Bernalillo County and its four bordering counties, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Torrance and Valencia.

A large portion (more than half) of the Albuquerque SMSA population increase came about through net migration from foreign countries, other states, and within New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS 1970-1980

	1970		1980	
	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Population	333,266	100.0	454,499	100.0
By Race				
White & Other 1/	313,923	94.2	419,992	92.4
Black	6,708	2.0	10,095	2.2
Indian	12,635	3.8	20,788	4.6
Asian	NA	-	3,624	0.8
Spanish Origin 1/	99,878	30.0	164,200	36.1

1/ Not strictly comparable because of change in definition between 1970 and 1980.
P/ Preliminary

NA - Not available.

Albuquerque SMSA - Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.

LAS CRUCES SMSA POPULATION

Population Counts 1970-1980

	1970	1980 P/	Percent Change
Las Cruces SMSA	69,773	95,995	+38%

The Las Cruces SMSA population increased very rapidly adding more than 26,000 new residents between 1970 and 1980. The percentage of New Mexico population living in the Las Cruces SMSA has remained constant at 7 percent. The Las Cruces SMSA grew slightly faster that the Albuquerque SMSA growing at a 38 percent rate compared to 35 percent for the Albuquerque area.

The Las Cruces SMSA population grew by 38 percent between 1970 and 1980. As in New Mexico and the Albuquerque SMSA, about half the increase was attributed net migration from outside Dona Ana County.

LAS CRUCES SMSA POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS 1970-1980

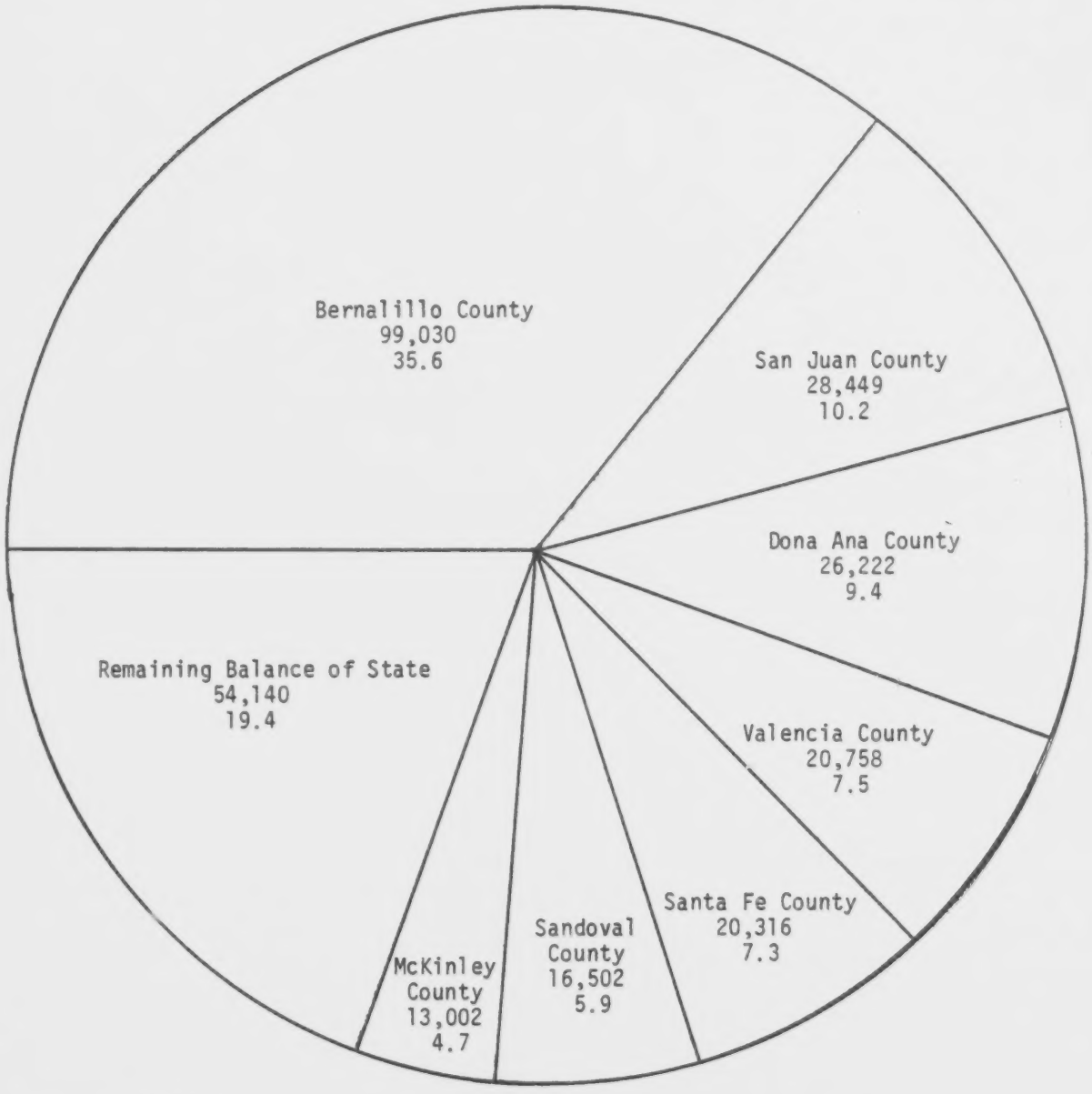
	1970		1980	
	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Population	69,773	100.0	96,340	100.0
By Race				
White & Other 1/	68,228	97.8	93,384	96.9
Black	1,338	1.9	1,597	1.7
Indian	207	0.3	765	0.8
Asian	NA	-	594	0.6
Spanish Origin 1/	35,439	50.8	50,204	52.1

1/ Not strictly comparable because of change in definition between 1970 and 1980.
P/ Preliminary

NA - Not available.

Las Cruces SMSA - Dona Ana County

MAJOR COUNTY COMPONENTS OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION INCREASE, 1970 TO 1980 P/



P - Preliminary

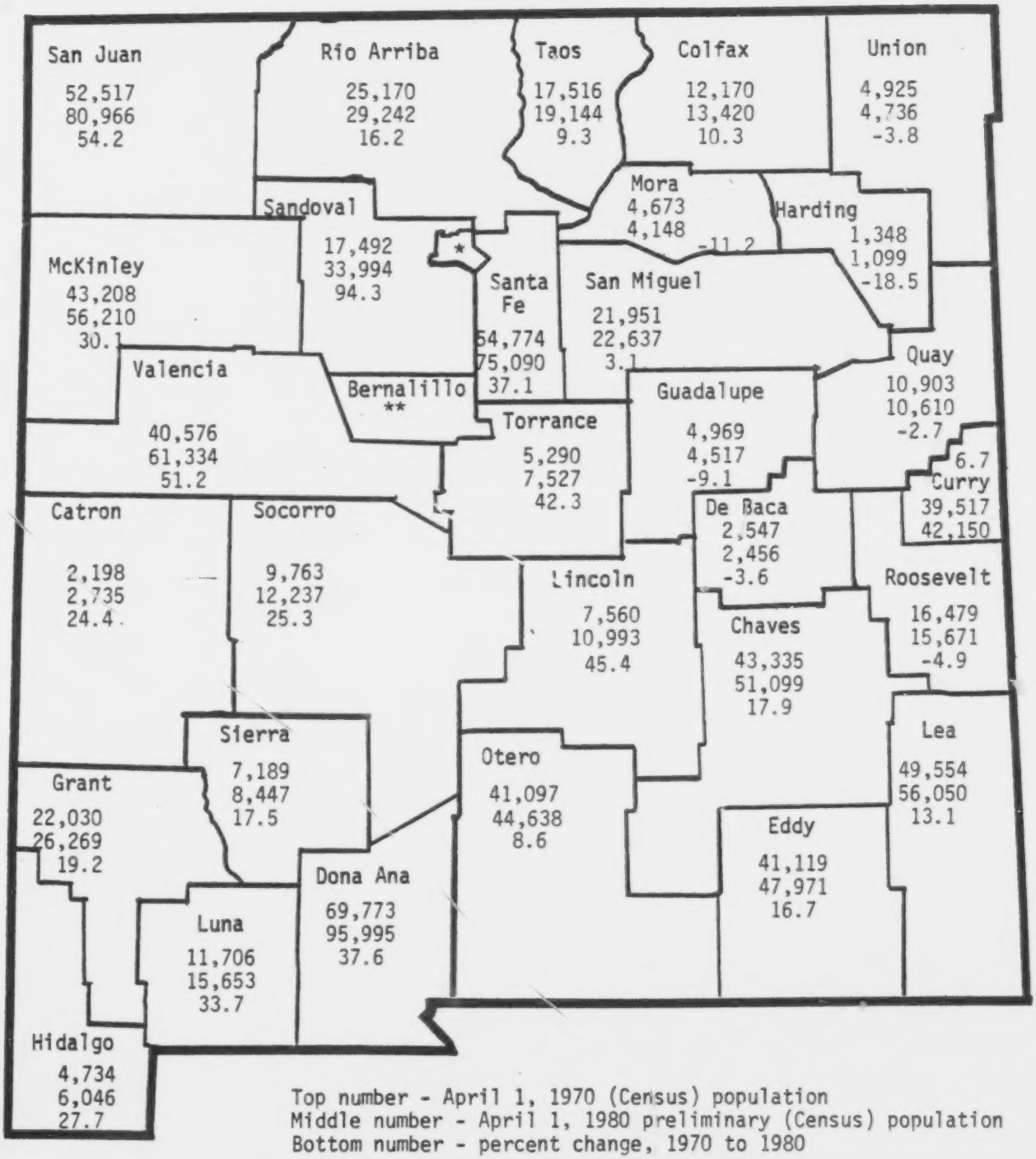
Note: The first number is the county population change 1970 to 1980. The second number is the county share of total New Mexico population increase for 1970 to 1980.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS
1970 - 1980

District	1970	1980 P/	Percent Change 1970-1980
DISTRICT I	95,725	137,176	43.3
McKinley	43,208	56,210	30.1
San Juan	52,517	80,966	54.2
DISTRICT II	151,422	181,267	19.7
Colfax	12,170	13,420	10.3
Los Alamos	15,198	17,586	15.7
Mora	4,673	4,148	-11.2
Rio Arriba	25,170	29,242	16.2
San Miguel	21,951	22,637	3.1
Santa Fe	54,774	75,090	37.1
Taos	17,516	19,144	9.3
DISTRICT III	379,102	517,659	36.5
Bernalillo	315,774	414,804	31.4
Sandoval	17,492	33,994	94.3
Torrance	5,290	7,527	42.3
Valencia	40,576	61,334	51.2
DISTRICT IV	80,688	81,239	0.7
Curry	39,517	42,150	6.7
De Baca	2,547	2,456	- 3.6
Guadalupe	4,969	4,517	- 9.1
Harding	1,348	1,099	-18.5
Quay	10,903	10,610	- 2.7
Roosevelt	16,479	15,671	- 4.9
Union	4,925	4,736	- 3.8
DISTRICT V	40,668	50,703	24.7
Catron	2,198	2,735	24.4
Grant	22,030	26,269	19.2
Hidalgo	4,734	6,046	27.7
Luna	11,706	15,653	33.7
DISTRICT VI	182,665	210,751	15.4
Chaves	43,335	51,099	17.9
Eddy	41,119	47,971	16.7
Lea	49,554	56,050	13.1
Lincoln	7,560	10,993	45.4
Otero	41,097	44,638	8.6
DISTRICT VII	86,725	116,679	34.5
Dona Ana	69,773	95,995	37.6
Sierra	7,189	8,447	17.5
Socorro	9,763	12,237	25.3
NEW MEXICO	1,017,055	1,295,474	27.4
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA*	333,266	448,798	34.7
LAS CRUCES SMSA**	69,773	95,995	37.6
BALANCE OF STATE***	701,281	880,670	25.6

Source: U. S. Census publication PHC80-P-33.
* - Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.
** - Dona Ana County.
*** - New Mexico except Bernalillo County.
P - Preliminary

NEW MEXICO POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1970-1980



Top number - April 1, 1970 (Census) population
Middle number - April 1, 1980 preliminary (Census) population
Bottom number - percent change, 1970 to 1980

* Los Alamos
15,198
17,586
15.7

** Bernalillo
315,774
414,804
31.4

NEW MEXICO COUNTY POPULATIONS RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980

County	1970	1980 P	Percent Change
Sandoval	17,492	33,994	94.3
San Juan	52,517	80,966	54.2
Valencia	40,576	61,334	51.2
Lincoln	7,560	10,993	45.4
Torrance	5,290	7,527	42.3
Dona Ana	69,773	95,995	37.6
Santa Fe	54,774	75,090	37.1
Luna	11,706	15,653	33.7
Bernalillo	315,774	414,804	31.4
McKinley	43,208	56,210	30.1
Hidalgo	4,734	6,046	27.7
Socorro	9,763	12,237	25.3
Catron	2,198	2,735	24.4
Grant	22,030	26,269	19.2
Chaves	43,335	51,099	17.9
Sierra	7,189	8,447	17.5
Eddy	41,119	47,971	16.7
Rio Arriba	25,170	29,242	16.2
Los Alamos	15,198	17,586	15.7
Lea	49,554	56,050	13.1
Colfax	12,170	13,420	10.3
Taos	17,516	19,144	9.3
Otero	41,097	44,638	8.6
Curry	39,517	42,150	6.7
San Miguel	21,951	22,637	3.1
Quay	10,903	10,610	- 2.7
De Baca	2,547	2,456	- 3.6
Union	4,925	4,736	- 3.8
Roosevelt	16,479	15,671	- 4.9
Guadalupe	4,969	4,517	- 9.1
Mora	4,673	4,148	-11.2
Harding	1,348	1,099	-18.5

P - Preliminary
Source: Bureau of the Census publication PHC80-P-33, issued January 1981.

NEW MEXICO
NET MIGRATION CHANGE 1/
PERCENT RANKING BY COUNTY
1970 - 1980 P/

County	Number	Percent
New Mexico	132,411	13.0
Sandoval	13,070	74.7
Lincoln	2,708	35.8
Valencia	13,752	33.9
Torrance	1,784	33.7
San Juan	16,492	31.4
Sierra	1,809	25.2
Santa Fe	13,396	24.5
Luna	2,670	22.8
Dona Ana	14,558	20.9
Bernalillo	57,257	18.1
Catron	356	16.2
Socorro	1,162	11.9
Hidalgo	508	10.7
Chaves	4,360	10.1
Eddy	3,001	7.3
Los Alamos	1,055	6.9
Grant	1,147	5.2
Colfax	325	2.7
McKinley	-11	*
Rio Arriba	-317	-1.3
Lea	-792	-1.6
De Baca	-92	-3.6
Taos	-661	-3.8
Quay	-783	-7.2
Union	-354	-7.2
San Miguel	-1,824	-8.3
Otero	-3,767	-9.2
Curry	-4,274	-10.8
Roosevelt	-2,178	-13.2
Guadalupe	-841	-16.9
Mora	-844	-18.1
Harding	-261	-19.4

*Less than .05 percent
P - Preliminary
1/ Net migration was computed as a residual, i.e.: Natural increase (births minus deaths) was subtracted from the total population increase or decrease.

1980 CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES *
NEW MEXICO

City	County	April 1, 1970 Census Population	April 1, 1980 P Census Population	Per Cent Change 1970-1980
Alamogordo	Otero	23,035	24,018	4.3
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	244,501	328,837	34.5
Artesia	Eddy	10,315	10,430	1.1
Aztec	San Juan	3,354	5,531	64.9
Bayard	Grant	2,908	3,035	4.4
Belen	Valencia	4,823	5,607	16.3
Bernalillo	Sandoval	2,016	2,721	35.0
Bloomfield	San Juan	1,574	4,835	207.2
Bosque Farms	Valencia	NA	3,325	NA
Capitan	Lincoln	439	769	75.2
Carlsbad	Eddy	21,297	25,592	20.2
Carrizozo	Lincoln	1,123	1,217	8.4
Causey	Roosevelt	150	84	-44.0
Central	Grant	1,864	1,961	5.2
Chama	Rio Arriba	899	1,098	22.1
Cimarron	Colfax	927	892	- 3.8
Clayton	Union	2,931	2,981	1.7
Cloudcroft	Otero	525	533	1.5
Clovis	Curry	28,495	31,344	10.0
Columbus	Luna	241	414	71.8
Corona	Lincoln	262	233	-11.1
Corrales	Sandoval & Bernalillo	415	2,864	590.1
Cuba	Sandoval	NA	605	NA
Deming	Luna	8,343	10,038	20.3
Des Moines	Union	204	178	-12.7
Dexter	Chaves	746	882	18.2
Dora	Roosevelt	196	168	-14.3
Eagle Nest	Colfax	NA	201	NA
Elida	Roosevelt	233	203	-12.9
Encino	Torrance	250	161	-35.6
Espanola	Rio Arriba & Santa Fe	4,528	6,814	50.5
Estancia	Torrance	721	837	16.1
Eunice	Lea	2,641	2,962	12.2
Farmington	San Juan	21,979	31,181	41.9
Floyd	Roosevelt	248	147	-40.7
Folsom	Union	75	73	- 2.7
Fort Sumner	De Baca	1,615	1,485	- 8.0
Gallup	McKinley	14,596	18,232	24.9
Grady	Curry	104	124	19.2
Grants	Valencia	8,768	11,635	32.7
Grenville	Union	21	39	85.7
Hagerman	Chaves	953	931	- 2.3
Hatch	Dona Ana	867	1,027	18.5
Hobbs	Lea	26,025	29,194	12.2
Hope	Eddy	90	111	23.3

City	County	April 1, 1970 Census Population	April 1, 1980 P Census Population	Per Cent Change 1970-1980
House	Quay	119	118	- 0.8
Hurley	Grant	1,796	1,601	-10.9
Jal	Lea	2,602	2,671	2.7
Jemez Springs	Sandoval	356	328	- 7.9
Lake Arthur	Chaves	306	328	7.2
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	37,857	44,916	18.6
Las Vegas	San Miguel	13,835	14,278	3.2
Logan	Quay	386	747	93.5
Lordsburg	Hidalgo	3,429	3,186	- 7.1
Los Lunas	Valencia	973	3,531	262.9
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	Bernalillo	1,900	2,738	44.1
Loving	Eddy	1,192	1,349	13.2
Lovington	Lea	8,915	9,766	9.5
Magdalena	Socorro	652	1,017	56.0
Maxwell	Colfax	393	315	-19.8
Melrose	Curry	636	701	10.2
Mesilla	Dona Ana	1,713	2,023	18.1
Milan	Valencia	2,222	3,774	69.8
Moriarty	Torrance	758	1,274	68.1
Mosquero	Harding & San Miguel	244	196	-19.7
Mountainair	Torrance	1,022	1,152	12.7
Pecos	San Miguel	598	886	48.2
Portales	Roosevelt	10,554	9,927	- 5.9
Questa	Taos	1,095	734	-33.0
Raton	Colfax	6,962	8,242	18.4
Red River	Taos	NA	318	NA
Reserve	Catron	NA	437	NA
Roswell	Chaves	33,908	39,698	17.1
Roy	Harding	476	383	-19.5
Ruidoso	Lincoln	2,216	4,284	93.3
Ruidoso Downs	Lincoln	702	872	24.2
San Jon	Quay	308	339	10.1
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,167	48,963	18.9
Santa Rosa	Guadalupe	2,485	2,477	- 0.3
San Ysidro	Sandoval	182	199	9.3
Silver City	Grant	8,557	9,887	15.5
Socorro	Socorro	5,849	7,008	19.8
Springer	Colfax	1,574	1,361	-13.5
Taos	Taos	2,475	3,384	36.7
Tatum	Lea	982	897	- 8.7
Texico	Curry	772	950	23.1
Tijeras	Bernalillo	NA	311	NA
Truth or Consequences	Sierra	4,656	5,223	12.2
Tucumcari	Quay	7,189	6,774	- 5.8
Tularosa	Otero	2,851	2,521	-11.6
Vaughn	Guadalupe	867	738	14.9
Virden	Hidalgo	151	248	64.2
Wagon Mound	Mora	630	416	-34.0
Willard	Torrance	209	164	-21.5
Williamsburg	Sierra	367	443	20.7

* Incorporated Places
P - Preliminary
NA - Not Applicable according to Bureau of Census report PHC80-p-33 issued Jan. 1981.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

THE FIFTY STATES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE 1970 - 1980

New Mexico ranked ninth in the nation in percentage growth from 1970-1980. Among five states bordering New Mexico, three had higher growth rates; Arizona, Colorado and Utah, and two had lower growth rates; Oklahoma and Texas. Of the Mountain states only Montana had a smaller growth rate percentage than New Mexico while the other six Mountain states had larger rates of growth.

State	1970 Census	1980 Census	Percent Change 1970 - 1980
Nevada	488,738	799,184	63.5
Arizona	1,775,399	2,717,866	53.1
Florida	6,791,418	9,739,992	43.4
Wyoming	332,416	470,816	41.6
Utah	1,059,273	1,461,037	37.9
Alaska	302,583	400,481	32.4
Idaho	713,015	943,935	32.4
Colorado	2,209,596	2,888,834	30.7
NEW MEXICO	1,017,055	1,299,968	27.8
Texas	11,198,655	14,228,383	27.1
Oregon	2,091,533	2,632,663	25.9
Hawaii	769,913	965,000	25.3
New Hampshire	737,681	920,610	24.8
Washington	3,413,244	4,130,163	21.0
South Carolina	2,590,713	3,119,208	20.4
Georgia	4,587,930	5,464,265	19.1
Arkansas	1,923,322	2,285,513	18.8
California	19,971,069	23,668,562	18.5
Oklahoma	2,559,463	3,025,266	18.2
Tennessee	3,926,018	4,590,750	16.9
North Carolina	5,084,411	5,874,429	15.5
Louisiana	3,644,637	4,203,972	15.3
Vermont	444,732	511,456	15.0
Virginia	4,651,448	5,346,279	14.9
Kentucky	3,220,711	3,661,433	13.7
Mississippi	2,216,994	2,520,638	13.7
Montana	694,409	786,690	13.3
Maine	993,722	1,124,660	13.2
Alabama	3,444,354	3,890,061	12.9
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	11.8
Delaware	548,104	595,225	8.6
Maryland	3,923,897	4,216,446	7.5
Minnesota	3,806,103	4,077,148	7.1
Wisconsin	4,417,821	4,705,335	6.5
Indiana	5,195,392	5,490,179	5.7
Nebraska	1,485,333	1,570,006	5.7
North Dakota	617,792	652,695	5.6
Kansas	2,249,071	2,363,208	5.1
Missouri	4,677,623	4,917,444	5.1
Michigan	8,881,826	9,258,344	4.2
South Dakota	666,257	690,178	3.6
Iowa	2,825,368	2,913,387	3.1
Illinois	11,110,285	11,418,461	2.8
New Jersey	7,171,112	7,364,158	2.7
Connecticut	3,032,217	3,107,576	2.5
Ohio	10,657,423	10,797,419	1.3
Massachusetts	5,689,170	5,737,037	0.8
Pennsylvania	11,800,766	11,866,728	0.6
Rhode Island	949,723	947,154	-0.3
New York	18,241,391	17,557,288	-3.8

Source: 1970 and preliminary 1980 Census, final apportionment counts for 1980.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE
1980

	Total	White & Other [1]	Black	Indian	Asian Pacific	Spanish Origin [2]
NEW MEXICO	1,299,968	1,164,333	24,042	104,777	6,816	476,089
Bernalillo	419,700	395,057	9,795	11,289	3,559	154,620
Catron	2,720	2,667	10	40	3	780
Chaves	51,103	49,473	1,137	328	165	15,622
Colfax	13,706	13,559	55	71	21	6,510
Curry	42,019	38,617	2,873	171	358	8,203
De Baca	2,454	2,450	1	2	1	759
Dona Ana	96,340	93,384	1,597	765	594	50,204
Eddy	47,855	46,728	866	168	93	14,707
Grant	26,204	25,904	132	124	44	13,452
Guadalupe	4,496	4,462	5	11	18	3,716
Harding	1,090	1,089	0	1	0	483
Hidalgo	6,049	5,991	13	6	39	2,849
Lea	55,634	52,555	2,682	291	106	11,839
Lincoln	10,997	10,866	52	66	13	2,927
Los Alamos	17,599	17,236	73	99	191	2,022
Luna	15,585	15,222	254	78	31	6,164
McKinley	54,950	18,279	313	36,155	203	7,500
Mora	4,205	4,194	2	7	2	3,640
Otero	44,665	39,847	2,162	2,157	499	9,713
Quay	10,577	10,376	136	39	26	3,753
Rio Arriba	29,282	25,901	35	3,331	15	21,786
Roosevelt	15,695	15,294	210	108	83	3,378
Sandoval	34,799	24,935	300	9,499	65	9,580
San Juan	80,833	53,582	321	26,777	153	9,551
San Miguel	22,751	22,534	88	90	39	18,524
Santa Fe	75,306	72,544	402	2,138	222	41,838
Sierra	8,454	8,386	12	49	7	2,142
Socorro	12,969	11,527	114	1,245	83	5,874
Taos	18,862	17,549	44	1,250	19	12,544
Torrance	7,491	7,419	15	39	18	3,076
Union	4,725	4,704	0	15	6	1,476
Valencia	60,853	52,002	343	8,368	140	26,857

1/ "Other" includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai and any other races not listed on census questionnaire.

2/ A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition.

Source: 1980 U. S. Census, preliminary figures.

INDIAN POPULATION ON RESERVATIONS, NEW MEXICO, 1980

Reservation	1980 P/ Population
NEW MEXICO	80,106
Acoma	2,434
Cochiti	804
Isleta	2,357
Jemez	1,542
Jicarilla Apache	2,009
Laguna	3,809
Mescalero Apache	2,081
Nambe	1,124
Picuris	1,687
Pojoaque	1,156
Sandia	239
San Felipe	1,940
San Ildefonso	1,492
San Juan	4,291
Santa Ana	395
Santa Clara	8,534
Santo Domingo	2,054
Taos	1,646
Tesuque	362
Zia	517
Zuni	6,298
Navajo	33,335

P/ Preliminary 1980 Census data

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED NEW MEXICO POPULATION, 1980 - 1990 [1/]

		New [2/] Mexico	Albuquerque SMSA	New Mexico minus Bernalillo County	Planning Districts I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Actual	1980 [P/]	1,295,500	448,800	880,700	137,200	181,300	517,700	81,200	50,700	210,800	116,700
Projected	1980	1,266,600	430,800	863,700	140,700	180,100	493,500	84,600	51,800	206,600	109,100
	1985	1,403,100	483,200	953,600	167,500	195,000	556,000	85,500	57,100	219,200	122,800
	1990	1,539,000	536,300	1,042,200	194,700	209,700	619,400	85,700	62,100	230,200	137,000

Source: Estimates and Projections of the Population of New Mexico by County 1975 - 1990, Lynn Wombold, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, April 1979, page 20, except Actual 1980.

1/ Totals rounded to nearest 100.
2/ Figures may not add to State total because of rounding.
P/ Preliminary U. S. Census data.

THE AGE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION, 1970 to 1979

The age composition of the New Mexico population has been changing over the last ten years. These changes require an awareness among human resource planners because of the different types of social services required by different age groups.

There will be a future impact on the occupational and industrial labor force picture in New Mexico due to the demographic changes in the 1970's. The number of youth, 5-17, declined by 16,000, from 30.5 percent of the New Mexico population in 1970, to 23.7 percent in 1979. Since this group traditionally experiences the highest unemployment rates, its smaller size will result in some slight improvement in the over-all unemployment rate during the 1980's. Industries which serve this group, such as secondary and higher education, will be negatively affected. Especially noteworthy is the significant increase in the under 5 age group. Between 1970 and 1979 this age group increased by 15,000, or 15.4 percent. This is in contrast to a national decline of 8.8 percent. One likely impact of this change is that employment in elementary education will be stronger here during the early 1980's.

Concurrently, the older population (65 years and over) continues its trend, increasing by 39,000 or 54.8 percent; over twice the national growth rate of 23.5 percent. Industries serving this population, such as medical services and retirement homes will experience increased demand. 1/

The table on the following page gives the detailed age composition of the New Mexico population, by years, for 1970 to 1979. The table and graph on pages 22 and 23 illustrates the numeric and percent change in the population between 1970 and 1979.

1/ The elderly population by county for New Mexico in 1976 can be found in a publication issued by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, entitled The Elderly Population: Estimates by County, 1976 DHEW Publication No. (OSHD) 78-20248.

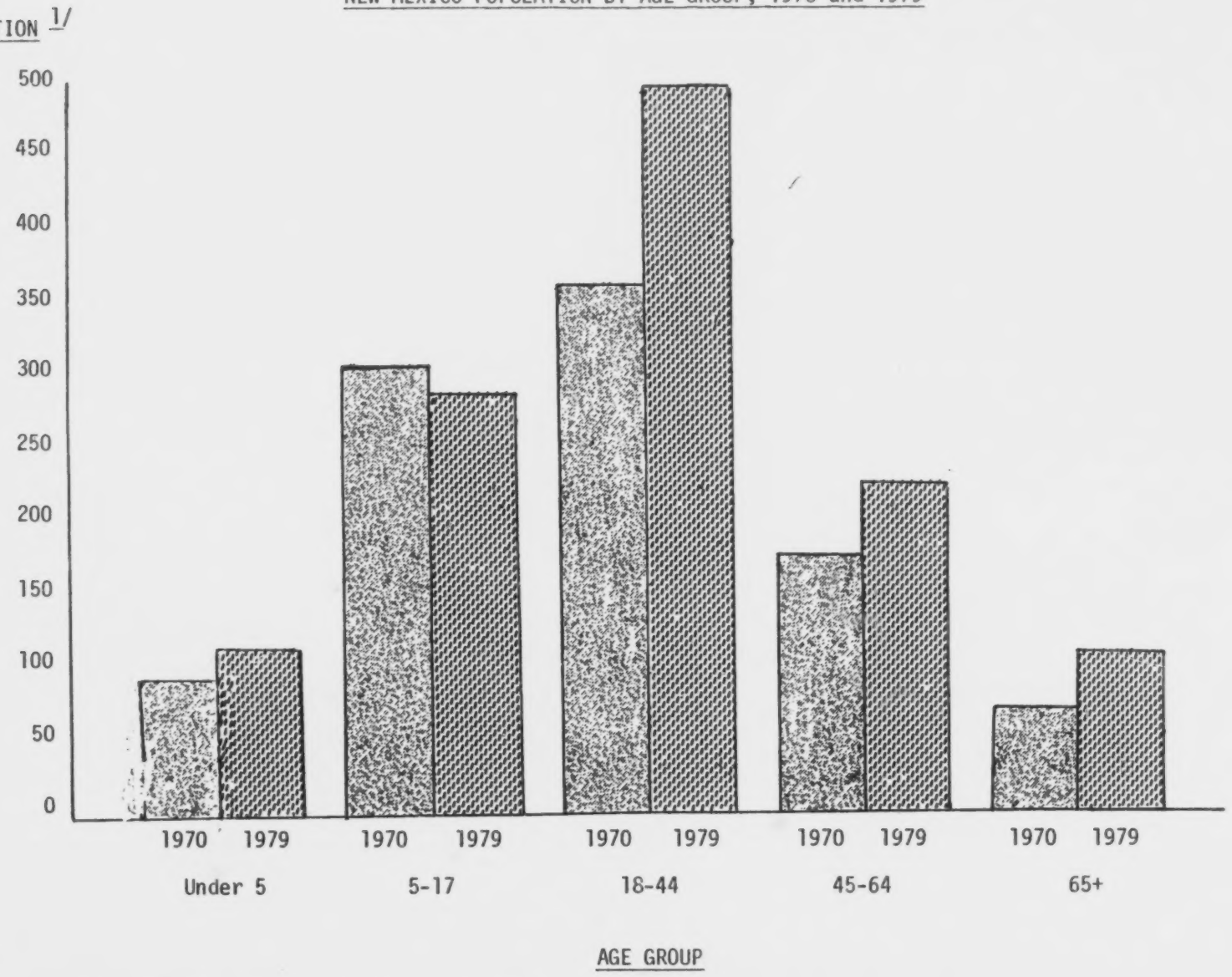
NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1970 to 1979

New Mexico Population	Resident Population		Under 5		5-17		18-44		45-64		65 +		14 +		18 +		21 +	
	Number 1/	Per Cent Dist	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/	Number 1/	Per Cent of Total 2/
July 1, 1979	1,241	100%	112	9.0%	294	23.7%	500	40.3%	227	18.3%	109	8.8%	939	75.7%	836	67.4%	755	60.8%
July 1, 1978	1,215	100%	108	8.9%	298	24.5%	483	39.8%	222	18.3%	104	8.6%	915	75.3%	809	66.6%	730	60.1%
July 1, 1977	1,195	100%	105	8.8%	304	25.4%	470	39.3%	218	18.2%	99	8.3%	895	74.9%	787	65.9%	709	59.3%
July 1, 1976	1,172	100%	103	8.8%	307	26.2%	454	38.7%	214	18.3%	94	8.0%	869	74.1%	762	65.0%	686	58.5%
July 1, 1975	1,146	100%	104	9.1%	307	26.8%	437	38.1%	208	18.2%	90	7.9%	841	73.4%	735	64.1%	661	57.7%
July 1, 1974	1,120	100%	103	9.2%	308	27.5%	421	37.6%	202	18.0%	86	7.7%	812	72.5%	708	63.2%	638	57.0%
July 1, 1973	1,097	100%	102	9.3%	309	28.2%	409	37.3%	195	17.8%	82	7.5%	787	71.7%	686	62.5%	617	56.2%
July 1, 1972	1,073	100%	101	9.4%	310	28.9%	393	36.6%	190	17.7%	78	7.3%	760	70.8%	662	61.7%	597	55.6%
July 1, 1971	1,050	100%	99	9.4%	312	29.7%	379	36.1%	185	17.6%	74	7.0%	735	70.0%	639	60.9%	578	55.0%
Census April 1, 1970	1,016	100%	97	9.5%	310	30.5%	361	35.5%	178	17.5%	70	6.9%	701	69.0%	610	60.0%	554	54.3%
Change in New Mexico 1970 to 1979	225	22.2%	16	15.4%	-16	-5.1%	139	38.4%	49	27.5%	39	54.8%	238	34.0%	226	37.0%	201	36.3%
United States Percent Distribution by age group		100%		7.1%		21.3%		40.4%		19.9%		11.2%		79.0%		71.6%		65.8%
Percent Change, 1970 to 1979		8.3%		-8.8%		-10.7%		24.0%		4.9%		23.5%		16.3%		18.0%		17.9%

1/ Population numbers in thousands (000)
2/ Population in that age group as a percent of the total Resident Population

Source: Current Population Reports Series P-25, No. 875, Issued January, 1980, U. S. Department of Commerce.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1970 and 1979



1/ Population figures in thousands (000)

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE, SPRING 1976 1/

	ALL SEXES			WHITE			BLACK			SPANISH ORIGIN		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL, All Ages	1,155	562	592	1,017	503	513	20	10	10	420	206	214
Under 5	98	48	49	79	38	40	3	2	1	42	20	22
5-9	95	49	45	79	42	37	2	1	-	44	23	21
10-14	128	66	61	105	57	47	1	-	1	57	32	25
15-19	136	66	69	115	57	57	2	1	1	55	28	27
20-24	103	47	55	90	43	46	1	-	-	31	15	16
25-34	168	83	85	152	75	76	3	1	2	57	26	30
35-44	124	60	64	111	54	57	2	1	-	44	19	25
45-54	116	54	61	108	52	56	1	-	1	36	17	19
55-64	93	44	48	91	43	47	-	-	-	27	11	15
65 years and over	90	40	50	83	37	45	1	-	1	21	10	11
14 years and over	859	413	446	775	378	396	13	6	7	286	136	150
16 years and over	804	382	421	728	351	376	12	6	6	262	122	140
18 years and over	749	356	392	680	327	352	12	5	6	239	111	128

1/ Numbers in thousands (000), not force rounded.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social and Economic Profiles of States: Spring 1976".

NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, AND LAS CRUCES SMSA TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE, 1970 - 1985

	NEW MEXICO				BERNALILLO COUNTY				LAS CRUCES SMSA			
	1970 1/	1975 2/	1980 2/	1985 2/	1970 1/	1975 2/	1980 2/	1985 2/	1970 1/	1975 2/	1980 2/	1985 2/
TOTAL	1,016,000	1,143,800	1,266,600	1,403,100	315,800	362,100	402,900	449,500	69,773	79,600	89,300	101,600
0-4	96,700	95,500	109,300	129,600	28,700	28,100	30,700	38,600	6,881	6,800	7,300	10,300
5-9	120,200	105,200	96,700	110,500	36,100	31,600	29,000	31,600	8,332	7,300	6,600	7,100
10-14	122,200	126,200	112,000	103,500	36,600	37,400	33,500	30,800	8,425	9,000	7,800	7,000
15-19	106,600	125,600	130,800	116,800	32,400	39,200	39,000	35,100	8,159	10,100	10,300	9,100
20-24	80,600	110,700	132,200	137,300	27,100	37,300	42,900	42,800	7,695	10,100	12,500	12,600
25-29	65,100	92,700	114,000	135,200	22,500	33,300	41,300	46,900	4,823	6,700	10,300	12,700
30-34	59,600	74,700	102,700	123,700	19,600	25,600	36,700	44,600	4,074	5,000	6,600	10,300
35-39	58,900	64,200	80,500	108,200	18,500	20,900	27,400	38,400	4,058	4,000	5,300	6,800
40-44	57,100	59,900	65,500	81,600	18,600	19,000	21,300	27,700	3,845	4,000	4,000	5,100
45-49	54,900	57,800	60,500	66,000	18,600	18,700	19,300	21,400	3,194	3,800	3,900	3,900
50-54	47,200	55,200	57,400	60,000	15,300	18,600	18,500	19,000	2,582	3,200	3,600	3,800
55-59	41,500	46,400	54,100	56,200	12,400	15,000	18,000	17,900	2,237	2,400	2,900	3,500
60-64	34,500	40,100	44,700	51,900	10,200	12,100	14,400	17,100	1,753	2,200	2,300	2,800
65+	70,800	89,600	106,300	122,800	19,200	25,300	31,100	37,400	3,715	5,100	5,800	6,500

1/ Census of Population: 1970, Detailed Characteristics, Final Report PC (1), Table 138 - D33, New Mexico.

2/ Estimates and Projections of the Population of New Mexico by County, 1975 - 1990, Lynn Wombold. Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, April 1979, pages 21-22.

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

III

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Trends During 1980

The U. S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) data for New Mexico contains characteristic breakouts such as; age, sex and ethnic groups of the; total civilian noninstitutional population, civilian labor force (CLF), employment and unemployment. Reliable data is only available on a statewide annual average basis. At the time this publication was being prepared, the only 1980 CPS data available was by race. The 1980 and 1979 CPS data by race is presented in the following table.

1980 AND 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE, NEW MEXICO
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
BY RACE

Selected Categories	Civilian Noninstit. Pop.	Civilian Labor Force	CLF Partic. Rate	Employment	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
TOTAL, 16 yrs. and over						
1980	889,000	543,000	61.1%	502,000	40,000	7.4%
1979	864,000	538,000	62.3%	502,000	35,000	6.6%
WHITE 1/						
1980	814,000	501,000	61.5%	466,000	35,000	6.9%
1979	791,000	495,000	62.6%	465,000	30,000	6.0%
BLACK & OTHER						
1980	NA	42,000	NA	36,000	5,000	11.9%
1979	73,000	43,000	58.9%	37,000	6,000	13.4%
Black						
1980	18,000	11,000	63.1%	9,000	2,000	17.2%
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other 2/						
1980	57,000	30,000	53.3%	26,000	4,000	12.8%
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HISPANIC 3/ (New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado)						
1980	NA	475,000	NA	423,000	52,000	10.9%
1979	658,000	403,000	61.2%	373,000	30,000	7.5%

1/ White includes Hispanic.
2/ Other includes: American Indian, Aleutian, Asian and Pacific Islanders.
3/ Data for the three state region of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado are combined inorder to obtain more reliable estimates.

NA: Not available.

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 1980 the New Mexico CLF increased by only 5,000 or less than one percent. In comparison, between 1970 and 1979 the CLF averaged over five percent growth per year.

Among the racial groups, the White CLF increased by 6,000 for a 1.2 percent increase while the Black and Other CLF decreased by 1,000 resulting in a 2.3 percent decline. The Hispanic group for the three state region (NM, AZ, CO) increased by 72,000 or a 17.9 percent increase.

There was no change in the level of employment between 1979 and 1980 in New Mexico with 502,000 being employed in both years. The White group increased their employment by 1,000 while in the Black and Other group employment declined by 1,000.

Unemployment rose by 5,000 in 1980 reaching the 40,000 mark for All Races. This resulted in a 7.4 percent unemployment rate in 1980 vs. a 6.6 percent rate in 1979. White unemployment increased by 5,000 resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.9 precent in 1980 vs. a 6.0 percent rate in 1979. Blacks had the highest unemployment rate in the State at 17.2 percent. This was over twice the Total New Mexico unemployment rate of 7.4 percent. The Other (primarily American Indian and Asian) unemployment rate was 12.8 percent, also well above the average New Mexico unemployment rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE, 1979 AND 1980
NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

	1979		1980	
	New Mexico	United States	New Mexico	United States
All Races	6.6	5.8	7.4	7.1
White	6.0	5.1	6.9	6.3
Black and Other	13.4	11.3	11.9	13.2
Hispanic, (NM, AZ, CO)	7.5	8.3	10.9	10.1

Between 1979 and 1980 three of the four racial groups in New Mexico experienced increased unemployment rates. Only the Black and Other category declined, falling from 13.4% in 1979 to 11.9 percent in 1980. This unemployment rate was however, the highest of the four groups. For the United States, all four of the racial groups experienced increased unemployment rates with the Black and Other group having the highest rate.

Trends During the 1970s

This section will analyze the 1979 CPS data for New Mexico, the latest year for which this information is available. A table presenting the 1979 CPS data for New Mexico is given on pages 31-32.

The sexual composition of the New Mexico CLF has changed considerably since 1970. In 1970 women comprised 36.1 percent of the CLF and had a participation rate of 36.8 percent. In 1979 women comprised 41.1 percent of the CLF and had a participation rate of 48.9 percent. Furthermore, the women's participation rate in New Mexico has been rapidly approaching the national women's participation rate. In 1970 the New Mexico women's participation rate was 85.0 percent of the national rate, by 1979 it had increased to 95.9 percent of the national participation rate.

The New Mexico male CLF participation rate has made even greater strides toward equaling the national rate. In 1970 the New Mexico male participation rate of 69.2 percent was 86.8 percent of the national male rate; by 1970 the male participation rate of 76.9 percent was 98.7 percent of the national rate. The overall New Mexico CLF participation rate of 62.2 percent is 97.7 percent of the national rate.

Some reasons the CLF participation rates in New Mexico are increasing include:

1. The average New Mexico population is growing older. As the population has aged it enters the higher participation rate age group.

2. Within each age group, the participation rates have been increasing.

	NEW MEXICO				UNITED STATES			
	Percent of Civilian Labor Force		CLF Participation Rate		Percent of Civilian Labor Force		CLF Participation Rate	
	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979
Both Sexes	100	100	52.5	62.2	100	100	60.4	63.7
Male	63.9	58.9	69.2	76.9	61.9	57.8	79.7	77.9
Female	36.1	41.1	36.8	48.9	38.1	42.2	43.3	51.0

The age distribution of the New Mexico CLF has also undergone significant change. The fastest growing segment of the CLF occurred among youth (ages 16-19) which has more than doubled (increasing by 113 percent) from 1970 to 1979. Concurrently, the youth population increased by only 20 percent during this same time period. This is of special significance because of the special services required by the young.

The largest growth in the New Mexico CLF occurred in the 25-44 age group. This group increased by 94,000 from 152,000 in 1970 to 246,000 in 1979. Almost one of every two people (48 percent) who entered the CLF between 1970 and 1979 were in the 25-44 age group.

	NEW MEXICO				UNITED STATES 1/			
	Percent of Civilian Labor Force		CLF Participation Rate		Percent of Civilian Labor Force		CLF 2/ Participation Rate	
	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979
TOTAL, 16 yrs. and over	100	100	52.5	62.2	100	100	60.4	63.7
Under 25	20.7	24.4	43.5	65.2	21.6	24.1	59.8	68.7
16-19	7.8	10.6	32.6	57.6	8.8	9.2	49.9	58.1
20-24	12.9	13.8	54.7	72.5	12.8	14.8	69.2	77.6
25-44	44.4	45.8	63.1	75.7	40.4	45.1	71.5	79.2
45 & over	34.9	30.0	48.1	47.6	38.0	30.8	52.2	47.5
45-64	31.6	27.2	60.7	64.0	34.1	27.8	68.3	65.9

1/ Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1980: pages 221 & 224.
2/ Estimated.

Some reasons which account for the changes in the CLF include:

1. The increased cost of living resulting in more households with dual wage earners.

2. Deferred child-bearing by married women as well as more women with children working.

3. The increasing number of single households due to such factors as divorce and other changing social mores.

4. The changes in the youth labor force situation:
   a. Due to the number of Federally funded youth programs, more youth are now seeking employment.
   b. The cost of college and other post-secondary education has continued to increase forcing more students to seek part-time work.
   c. There are fewer young people entering the Armed Forces as compared to the Vietnam Era.
   d. The 1970 data was taken in April when many youth were still in school. The 1979 data was the annual average which incorporated the higher employment summer months.

The table on page 33 gives the 1980 CLF data for New Mexico by county. The largest four areas (i.e., Albuquerque SMSA, Las Cruces SMSA, San Juan County, and Santa Fe County) contain 56 percent of the New Mexico CLF and 56 percent of the nonagricultural employment. The tables on pages 35, 37 and 39 give historical CLF data for New Mexico, Albuquerque SMSA, and Las Cruces SMSA. The graphs following these tables pictorially present the CLF data from 1976 to 1980. The table starting on page 44 gives CLF and industrial data by planning district for 1975 and 1979. The table on page 30 compares CLF and employment data from 1970 to 1980. Both New Mexico and the Albuquerque SMSA grew twice as fast as the United States.

PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN CLF AND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1970 TO 1980

	CLF		EMPLOYMENT	
	Total	Annual Average	Total	Annual Average
United States	26.6	2.4	23.7	2.2
New Mexico	54.8	5.0	55.3	5.0
Albuquerque SMSA	67.3	6.1	65.9	6.0
Las Cruces SMSA	42.3	3.8	41.0	3.7

Unemployment rates for New Mexico by age and sex are given on page 31. This table shows, that although men and women had the same number of unemployed in 1979 (18,000), women had a much higher unemployment rate than did men, 8.1 percent vs. 5.7 percent.

The highest unemployment rates were found among youth, 19.3 percent. Over one of every two unemployed (57 percent) of the unemployed were under 25 years of age. In comparison, the largest age group 25-44 had only a 4.1 percent unemployment rate in 1979.

1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, NEW MEXICO
BY AGE AND SEX

Selected Categories	Population 16 years and over	Civilian Labor Force			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Percent
TOTAL, 16 years and over	864,000	537,000	502,000	35,000	6.6
Age					
Under 25	201,000	131,000	111,000	20,000	15.3
16-19	99,000	57,000	46,000	11,000	19.3
20-24	102,000	74,000	65,000	9,000	12.2
25-44	325,000	246,000	235,000	10,000	4.1
45 and over	338,000	161,000	155,000	4,000	2.5
45-64	228,000	146,000	141,000	4,000	2.7
Sex					
Men	411,000	316,000	298,000	18,000	5.7
Women	453,000	221,000	203,000	18,000	8.1
Age by Sex					
Men					
Under 25	96,000	72,000	62,000	9,000	12.5
25-44	158,000	146,000	141,000	5,000	3.4
45 and over	157,000	99,000	96,000	3,000	3.0
45-64	111,000	89,000	86,000	3,000	3.4
Women					
Under 25	105,000	60,000	49,000	11,000	18.3
25-44	167,000	100,000	95,000	5,000	5.0
45 and over	181,000	62,000	61,000	1,000	1.6
45-64	117,000	57,000	56,000	1,000	1.8

NOTE: Detail may not add or compute exactly due to rounding.

Source: Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTUIONAL POPULATION, NEW MEXICO
BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE

Selected Categories	Population 16 years and over	Civilian Labor Force				
		Number	Participation Rate	Employment	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
TOTAL	864,000	537,000	62.2	502,000	35,000	6.6
Men	411,000	316,000	76.9	298,000	18,000	5.7
Women	453,000	221,000	48.8	203,000	18,000	8.1
Men, 20 years and older	364,000	288,000	79.1	275,000	12,000	4.2
Women, 20 years and older	401,000	194,000	48.4	183,000	11,000	5.7
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	99,000	57,000	57.6	46,000	11,000	19.3
White						
Men	378,000	294,000	77.8	279,000	15,000	5.0
Women	413,000	201,000	48.7	186,000	15,000	7.4
Men, 20 years and older	338,000	268,000	79.3	257,000	10,000	3.7
Women, 20 years and older	366,000	174,000	47.5	165,000	9,000	5.2
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	88,000	52,000	59.1	42,000	10,000	19.2
Non-White	73,000	43,000	58.9	37,000	6,000	13.4
ARIZONA-COLORADO-NEW MEXICO						
Hispanic	658,000	403,000	61.2	373,000	30,000	7.5
Men	320,000	251,000	78.4	235,000	16,000	6.3
Women	338,000	152,000	45.0	138,000	15,000	9.6
Men, 20 years and older	273,000	220,000	80.6	209,000	12,000	5.3
Women, 20 years and older	288,000	127,000	44.1	118,000	9,000	6.9
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	96,000	56,000	58.3	46,000	10,000	17.6

NOTE: Data may not sum or compute exactly due to rounding.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO IN 1980, BY COUNTY 1/

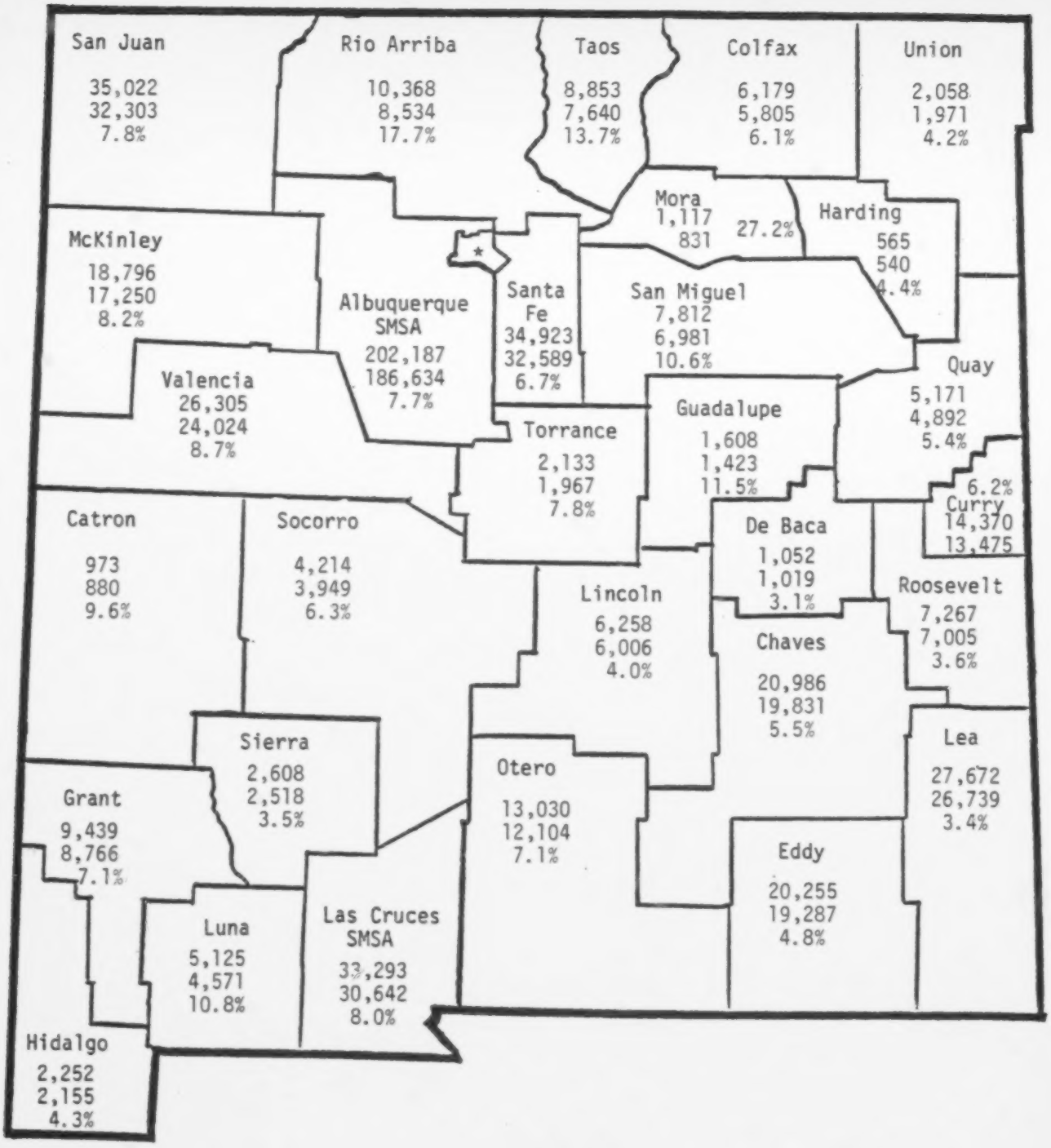
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
NEW MEXICO	542,000	502,000	40,000	7.4
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA 2/	202,187	186,634	15,553	7.7
LAS CRUCES SMSA 3/	33,293	30,642	2,651	8.0
Catron	973	880	93	9.6
Chaves	20,986	19,831	1,155	5.5
Colfax	6,179	5,805	374	6.1
Curry	14,370	13,475	895	6.2
De Baca	1,052	1,019	33	3.1
Eddy	20,255	19,287	968	4.8
Grant	9,439	8,766	673	7.1
Guadalupe	1,608	1,423	185	11.5
Harding	565	540	25	4.4
Hidalgo	2,252	2,155	97	4.3
Lea	27,672	26,739	933	3.4
Lincoln	6,258	6,006	252	4.0
Los Alamos	10,111	9,687	446	4.2
Luna	5,125	4,571	554	10.8
McKinley	18,796	17,250	1,546	8.2
Mora	1,117	831	304	27.2
Otero	13,030	12,104	926	7.1
Quay	5,171	4,892	279	5.4
Rio Arriba	10,368	8,534	1,834	17.7
Roosevelt	7,267	7,005	262	3.6
San Juan	35,022	32,303	2,719	7.8
San Miguel	7,812	6,981	831	10.6
Santa Fe	34,923	32,589	2,334	6.7
Sierra	2,608	2,518	90	3.5
Socorro	4,214	3,949	265	6.3
Taos	8,853	7,640	1,213	13.7
Torrance	2,133	1,967	166	7.8
Union	2,058	1,971	87	4.2
Valencia	26,305	24,024	2,281	8.7

1/ Data subject to revision.

2/ Includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.

3/ Dona Ana County.

MAP OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES, 1980, CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



* Los Alamos
10,111
9,687
4.2%

Top Number - Civilian Labor Force
Middle Number - Employment
Bottom Number - Unemployment Rate

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE , 1970 to 1980

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1970													
Civ Lab Force	335,494	338,261	340,246	337,587	343,401	365,475	358,948	357,626	354,984	360,173	355,074	354,981	350,188
Employment	310,270	311,547	314,539	314,168	319,920	335,428	331,068	330,466	327,345	332,090	326,380	325,449	323,223
Unemployment	25,224	26,714	25,707	23,419	23,481	30,047	27,880	27,160	27,639	28,083	28,694	29,532	26,965
Rate	7.5	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.8	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.3	7.7
1971													
Civ Lab Force	349,056	352,489	355,764	357,873	361,069	376,260	377,143	372,749	373,408	378,078	375,603	372,711	366,851
Employment	316,639	318,700	322,315	328,867	334,824	343,075	345,686	344,296	345,584	350,207	347,534	344,554	336,857
Unemployment	32,417	33,789	33,449	29,006	26,245	33,185	31,457	28,453	27,824	27,871	28,069	28,157	29,994
Rate	9.3	9.6	9.4	8.1	7.3	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.2
1972													
Civ Lab Force	367,596	371,129	375,636	375,186	381,098	397,386	390,763	391,350	391,407	395,862	392,017	393,341	385,231
Employment	337,961	340,239	345,319	348,967	356,721	364,839	360,885	363,338	364,280	367,348	363,502	364,570	356,497
Unemployment	28,516	30,360	30,153	29,603	26,565	34,984	31,788	29,441	29,110	28,912	28,523	28,824	29,732
Rate	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	6.6	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4
1973													
Civ Lab Force	380,954	385,338	393,933	393,951	400,104	420,264	415,544	417,043	411,722	415,312	408,182	407,942	404,191
Employment	352,438	354,978	363,780	364,348	373,539	385,280	383,756	387,602	382,612	386,400	379,659	379,118	374,459
Unemployment	28,516	30,360	30,153	29,603	26,565	34,984	31,788	29,441	29,110	28,912	28,523	28,824	29,732
Rate	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	6.6	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4
1974													
Civ Lab Force	397,889	406,904	412,336	417,271	421,424	439,446	437,963	433,995	428,901	429,271	430,544	426,749	423,558
Employment	366,173	372,417	377,834	384,929	391,407	400,524	401,347	400,379	395,822	395,775	393,236	387,603	388,954
Unemployment	31,716	34,487	34,502	32,342	30,017	38,922	36,616	33,616	33,079	33,496	37,308	39,146	34,604
Rate	8.0	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.1	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.7	9.2	8.2
1975													
Civ Lab Force	420,048	424,417	431,361	433,134	440,640	457,598	455,150	455,388	451,597	458,530	453,769	449,902	444,295
Employment	377,549	377,483	382,206	388,052	397,269	406,513	410,423	411,808	410,957	415,280	411,728	407,336	399,717
Unemployment	42,499	46,934	49,155	45,082	43,371	51.085	44,727	43,580	40,640	43,250	42,041	42,566	44,578
Rate	10.1	11.1	11.4	10.4	9.8	11.2	9.8	9.6	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.0

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1970 to 1980, (Con't)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1976													
Civ Lab Force	442,353	447,750	451,410	455,678	462,164	477,006	474,633	471,718	474,877	481,287	477,352	475,771	466,000
Employment	397,815	401,070	405,202	414,455	422,321	430,545	430,534	429,704	434,440	438,463	435,772	435,679	423,000
Unemployment	44,538	46,680	46,208	41,223	39,843	46,461	44,099	42,014	40,437	42,824	41,580	40,092	43,000
Rate	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.1
1977													
Civ Lab Force	470,063	479,119	486,787	491,502	503,492	515,191	519,047	518,345	516,129	520,337	514,674	513,312	503,000
Employment	424,259	433,381	442,522	452,018	466,465	475,351	478,799	479,760	481,549	485,258	480,561	480,075	465,000
Unemployment	45,804	45,738	44,265	39,484	37,027	39,840	40,248	38,585	34,580	35,079	34,113	33,237	39,000
Rate	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.8
1978													
Civ Lab Force	500,441	503,164	509,168	517,230	525,391	539,228	539,364	538,274	538,777	537,090	531,222	532,652	526,000
Employment	467,750	471,746	479,623	489,805	498,058	506,521	509,522	509,703	509,493	507,599	500,577	501,603	496,000
Unemployment	32,691	31,418	29,545	27,425	27,333	32,707	29,842	28,571	29,284	29,491	30,645	31,049	30,000
Rate	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
1979													
Civ Lab Force	516,552	520,416	523,651	525,141	535,928	548,942	546,920	542,372	546,916	551,898	542,892	542,371	537,000
Employment	480,212	484,884	490,135	493,148	502,848	509,421	511,521	509,162	513,079	515,831	508,447	505,312	502,000
Unemployment	36,340	35,532	33,516	31,993	33,080	39,521	35,399	33,210	33,837	36,067	34,445	37,059	35,000
Rate	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.6
1980													
Civ Lab Force	526,878	530,640	536,438	536,543	545,658	551,045	553,961	545,938	546,585	549,468	542,898	537,947	542,000
Employment	487,765	493,162	499,014	499,138	507,560	507,176	511,736	505,583	505,936	508,092	501,710	497,128	502,000
Unemployment	39,113	37,478	37,424	37,405	38,098	43,869	42,225	40,355	40,649	41,376	41,188	40,819	40,000
Rate	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1970 to 1980

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1970													
Civ Lab Force	114,860	116,409	117,217	117,519	118,508	124,513	122,178	121,684	123,605	124,729	124,071	124,782	120,840
Employment	107,931	108,666	109,975	109,956	111,113	114,950	112,945	113,065	114,778	115,654	115,516	115,859	112,534
Unemployment	6,929	7,743	7,242	7,563	7,395	9,563	9,233	8,619	8,827	9,075	8,555	8,923	8,306
Rate	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.2	6.9
1971													
Civ Lab Force	122,425	124,261	125,596	126,260	128,218	131,639	131,631	131,769	132,864	134,873	135,889	136,224	130,138
Employment	113,378	115,075	116,416	118,299	120,071	121,522	121,996	123,319	124,549	126,452	126,978	127,685	121,312
Unemployment	9,047	9,186	9,180	7,961	8,147	10,117	9,635	8,450	8,315	8,421	8,911	8,539	8,826
Rate	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.4	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.8
1972													
Civ Lab Force	133,243	134,885	138,482	137,737	139,403	142,837	140,978	142,197	143,923	146,275	146,267	147,618	141,154
Employment	124,399	126,043	128,682	129,813	132,130	133,005	131,375	133,068	135,128	136,976	136,944	138,342	132,159
Unemployment	8,844	8,842	9,800	7,924	7,273	9,832	9,603	9,129	8,795	9,299	9,323	9,276	8,995
Rate	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.8	5.2	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4
1973													
Civ Lab Force	143,825	145,743	147,387	147,752	148,702	153,620	150,918	151,402	152,277	153,315	153,339	153,713	150,166
Employment	134,525	135,742	137,718	137,864	139,736	141,824	140,222	141,008	142,126	143,210	142,679	143,363	140,001
Unemployment	9,300	10,001	9,669	9,888	8,966	11,796	10,696	10,394	10,151	10,105	10,660	10,350	10,165
Rate	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.8
1974													
Civ Lab Force	149,853	151,412	153,770	154,770	156,235	159,523	159,435	158,739	157,359	158,026	158,183	158,235	156,295
Employment	138,582	139,202	141,584	142,905	145,283	146,111	146,433	146,206	145,449	145,469	144,344	143,472	143,753
Unemployment	11,271	12,210	12,186	11,865	10,952	13,412	13,002	12,533	11,910	12,557	13,839	14,763	12,542
Rate	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.0	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.7	9.3	8.0
1975													
Civ Lab Force	156,230	156,601	158,742	160,055	161,207	164,806	165,317	166,261	165,176	168,069	167,122	166,363	162,996
Employment	140,184	139,735	141,422	143,477	144,793	146,465	149,092	149,692	150,205	151,546	151,460	150,803	146,573
Unemployment	16,046	16,866	17,320	16,578	16,414	18,341	16,225	16,569	14,971	16,523	15,662	15,560	16,423
Rate	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.2	11.1	9.8	10.0	9.0	9.8	9.4	9.4	10.1

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1970 to 1980 (Con't)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
1976													
Civ Lab Force	163,777	166,390	168,110	168,908	170,781	174,294	173,531	172,192	172,542	177,081	177,119	177,054	171,815
Employment	147,332	148,828	149,790	152,606	155,084	155,858	156,166	155,783	156,985	159,578	160,276	161,839	155,010
Unemployment	16,445	17,562	18,320	16,302	15,697	18,436	17,365	16,409	15,557	17,503	16,843	15,215	16,805
Rate	10.0	10.6	10.9	9.7	9.2	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.0	9.9	9.5	8.6	9.8
1977													
Civ Lab Force	175,287	178,479	181,352	181,242	184,460	187,948	188,170	189,790	188,320	189,251	188,848	189,915	185,255
Employment	157,661	161,020	163,627	165,904	169,834	172,274	172,245	174,261	175,147	175,996	176,404	178,324	170,225
Unemployment	17,626	17,459	17,725	15,338	14,626	15,674	15,925	15,529	13,173	13,255	12,444	11,591	15,030
Rate	10.1	9.8	9.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.2	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.1	8.1
1978													
Civ Lab Force	186,681	188,260	190,251	192,898	193,549	198,706	198,837	199,099	199,863	198,706	197,164	199,371	195,282
Employment	174,981	177,205	179,640	183,098	183,904	186,318	187,931	188,351	189,174	188,014	186,224	188,368	184,434
Unemployment	11,700	11,055	10,611	9,800	9,645	12,388	10,906	10,748	10,689	10,692	10,940	11,003	10,848
Rate	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
1979													
Civ Lab Force	195,879	197,275	198,274	198,413	200,962	204,617	204,305	202,397	204,136	204,047	203,273	204,118	201,474
Employment	183,155	184,806	186,430	186,849	188,711	189,912	191,406	190,217	192,013	191,582	190,559	190,479	188,843
Unemployment	12,724	12,469	11,844	11,564	12,251	14,705	12,899	12,180	12,123	12,465	12,714	13,639	12,631
Rate	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.1	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.3
1980													
Civ Lab Force	200,020	200,290	202,860	200,757	203,651	203,958	204,960	203,025	202,509	202,535	201,752	199,926	202,187
Employment	185,354	187,086	188,919	186,863	188,890	186,594	188,146	186,786	185,694	185,613	185,600	184,064	186,634
Unemployment	14,666	13,204	13,941	13,894	14,761	17,364	16,814	16,239	16,815	16,922	16,152	15,862	15,553
Rate	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.7

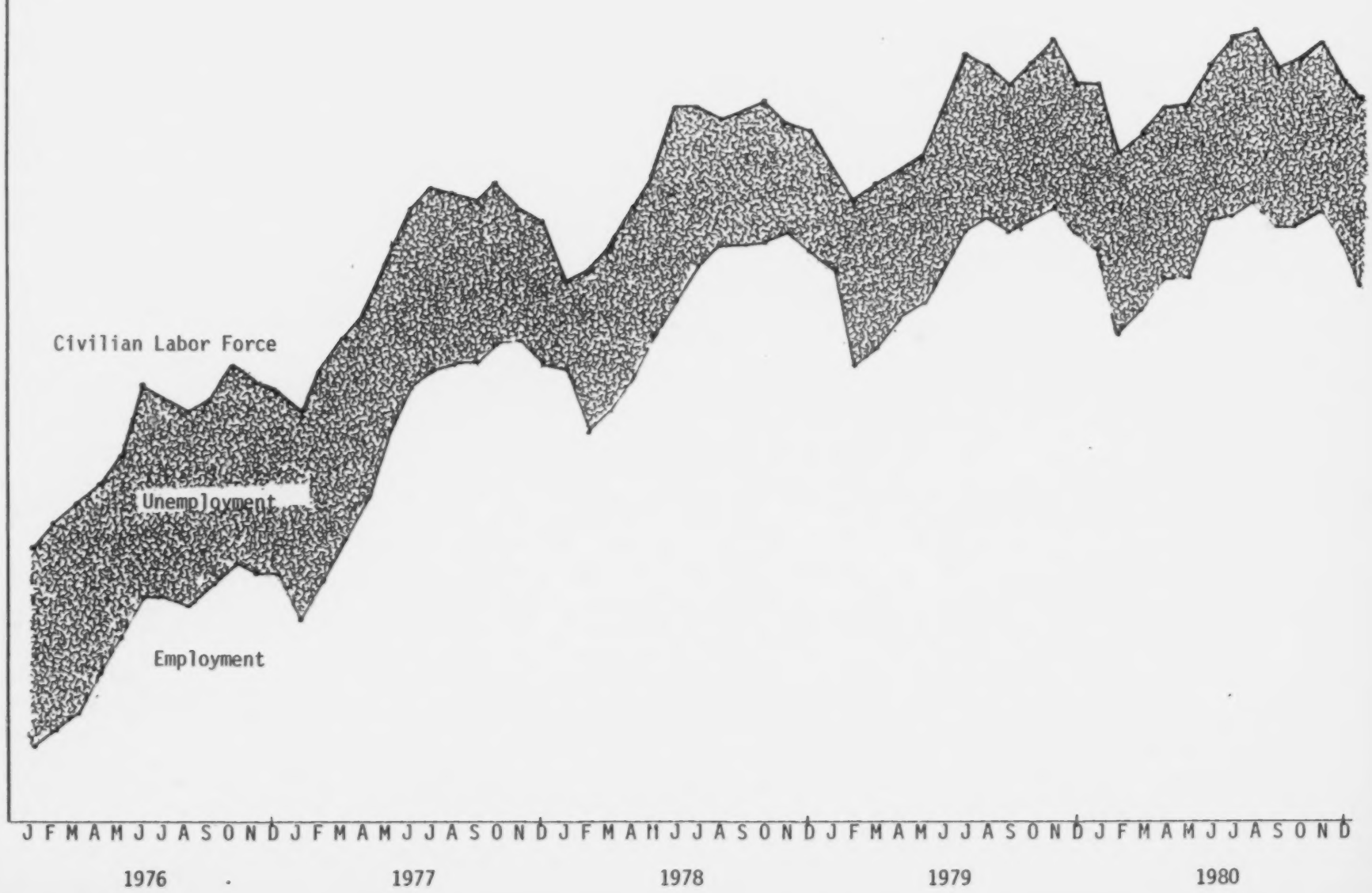
LAS CRUCES SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1970 TO 1980

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1970													
Civ Lab Force	22,521	23,066	22,986	22,059	22,704	24,045	23,496	23,768	23,895	24,743	24,063	23,491	23,403
Employment	21,221	21,549	21,389	20,896	21,433	22,052	21,800	22,006	21,819	22,859	22,087	21,690	21,733
Unemployment	1,300	1,517	1,597	1,163	1,271	1,993	1,696	1,762	2,076	1,884	1,976	1,801	1,670
Rate	5.8	6.6	6.9	5.3	5.6	8.3	7.2	7.4	8.7	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.1
1971													
Civ Lab Force	23,083	23,924	24,304	25,052	24,610	25,277	25,525	24,322	25,186	26,264	25,730	25,292	24,881
Employment	21,701	21,861	21,900	21,962	22,357	22,522	22,889	22,104	22,961	24,048	23,718	23,312	22,611
Unemployment	1,382	2,063	2,404	3,090	2,253	2,755	2,636	2,218	2,225	2,216	2,012	1,980	2,270
Rate	6.0	8.6	9.9	12.3	9.2	10.9	10.3	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.8	9.1
1972													
Civ Lab Force	24,434	24,758	24,848	24,422	24,778	25,281	24,141	24,423	24,893	26,226	25,587	25,078	24,906
Employment	22,656	22,748	22,925	22,906	23,150	23,088	22,227	22,619	23,113	24,248	23,723	23,119	23,044
Unemployment	1,778	2,010	1,923	1,516	1,628	2,193	1,914	1,804	1,780	1,978	1,864	1,959	1,862
Rate	7.3	8.1	7.7	6.2	6.6	8.7	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.5
1973													
Civ Lab Force	24,622	24,603	25,214	25,257	25,798	26,815	26,011	26,692	26,680	27,725	25,841	26,028	25,941
Employment	22,700	22,861	23,416	23,568	24,161	24,583	24,060	24,777	24,789	25,803	24,023	24,132	24,073
Unemployment	1,922	1,742	1,798	1,689	1,637	2,232	1,951	1,915	1,891	1,922	1,818	1,896	1,868
Rate	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.3	8.3	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.2
1974													
Civ Lab Force	25,114	25,875	25,819	26,159	26,802	27,683	26,821	26,852	27,152	27,368	27,300	27,561	26,709
Employment	23,300	23,769	23,622	24,047	24,539	24,994	24,412	24,514	24,797	25,081	24,990	24,508	24,381
Unemployment	1,814	2,106	2,197	2,112	2,263	2,689	2,409	2,338	2,355	2,287	2,310	3,053	2,328
Rate	7.2	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.4	9.7	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.5	11.1	8.7

LAS CRUCES SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1970 to 1980 (Con't)

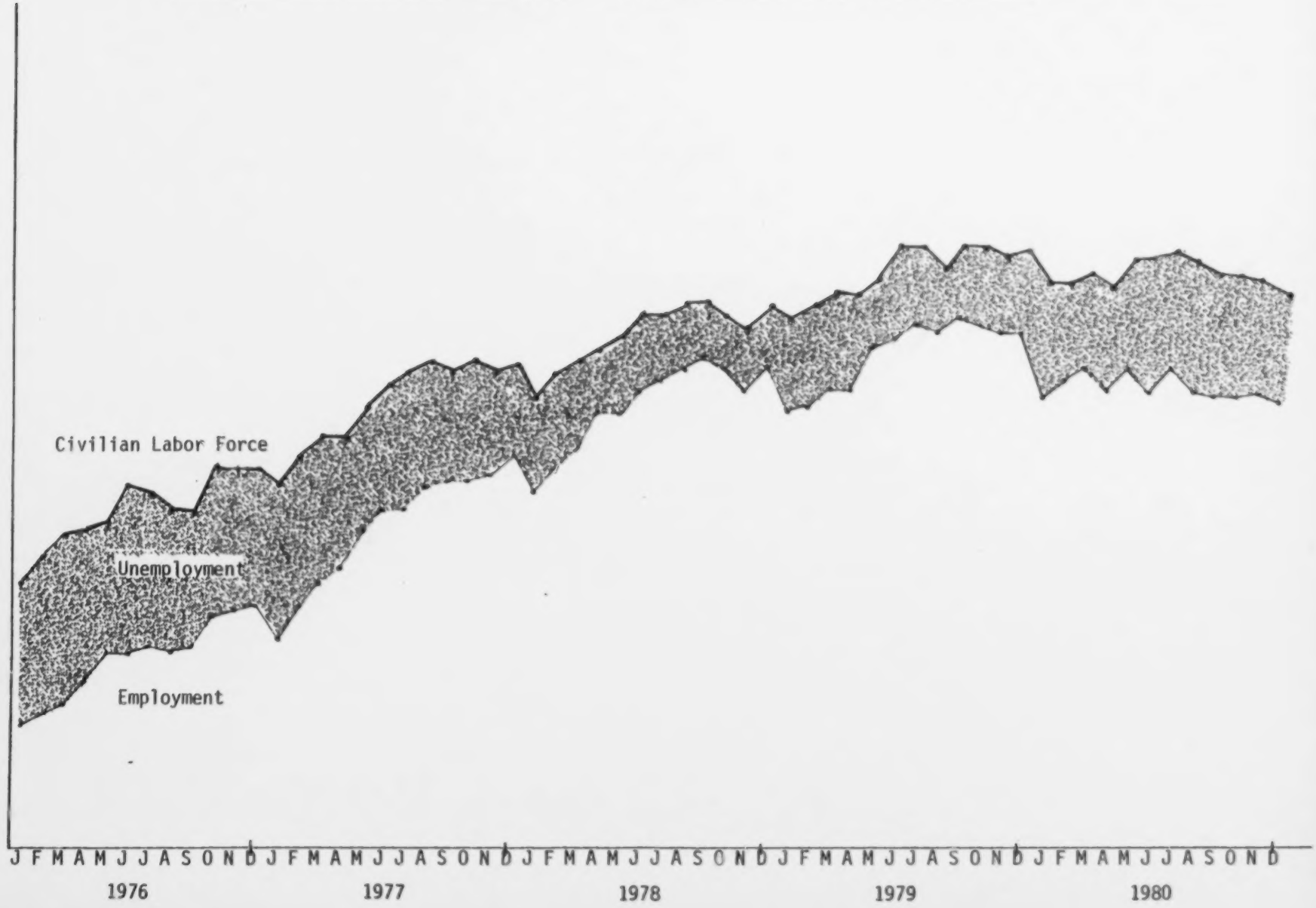
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1975													
Civ Lab Force	26,716	26,756	27,098	25,721	26,985	27,360	26,967	26,827	27,951	28,765	28,122	28,029	27,358
Employment	23,740	23,689	23,683	23,821	24,043	24,045	23,926	24,079	25,191	25,904	25,442	25,019	24,382
Unemployment	2,976	3,067	3,415	2,900	2,942	3,315	3,041	2,748	2,760	2,861	2,680	3,010	2,976
Rate	11.1	11.5	12.6	10.9	10.9	12.1	11.3	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.7	10.9
1976													
Civ Lab Force	26,915	27,500	27,163	28,048	28,271	28,636	28,721	28,332	29,335	30,608	30,325	29,787	28,637
Employment	24,443	24,792	24,705	25,564	25,722	25,832	25,774	25,579	26,639	27,844	27,457	26,975	25,944
Unemployment	2,472	2,708	2,458	2,484	2,549	2,804	2,947	2,753	2,696	2,764	2,868	2,812	2,693
Rate	9.2	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.4	9.4
1977													
Civ Lab Force	29,590	30,247	30,797	31,715	31,635	31,929	32,010	31,624	32,699	33,785	32,993	32,603	31,803
Employment	26,813	27,500	28,165	29,076	29,234	29,242	29,230	29,172	30,285	31,340	30,735	30,432	29,269
Unemployment	2,777	2,747	2,632	2,639	2,401	2,687	2,780	2,452	2,414	2,445	2,258	2,171	2,534
Rate	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.7	8.0
1978													
Civ Lab Force	31,610	31,801	32,030	32,492	33,175	33,482	32,210	32,121	33,017	34,689	33,798	33,901	32,861
Employment	29,664	29,905	30,342	30,762	31,471	31,637	30,362	30,312	31,097	32,737	32,005	32,017	31,026
Unemployment	1,946	1,8[illegible]	1,688	1,730	1,704	1,845	1,848	1,809	1,920	1,952	1,793	1,884	1,835
Rate	6.2	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6
1979													
Civ Lab Force	32,804	32,489	32,591	32,563	33,857	33,836	32,627	32,901	33,530	35,865	34,001	34,164	33,436
Employment	30,547	30,492	30,502	30,593	31,564	31,271	30,308	30,719	31,326	33,105	31,860	31,615	31,159
Unemployment	2,257	1,997	2,089	1,970	2,293	2,565	2,319	2,182	2,204	2,760	2,141	2,549	2,277
Rate	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.7	6.3	7.5	6.8
1980													
Civ Lab Force	32,637	32,884	33,236	33,466	34,109	33,449	32,652	32,537	33,079	34,344	33,820	33,293	33,293
Employment	30,231	30,217	30,481	30,842	31,442	30,565	29,982	29,927	30,295	32,064	30,924	30,729	30,642
Unemployment	2,406	2,667	2,755	2,624	2,667	2,884	2,670	2,610	2,784	2,280	2,896	2,564	2,651
Rate	7.4	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	6.6	8.6	7.7	8.0

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1976-1980 1/



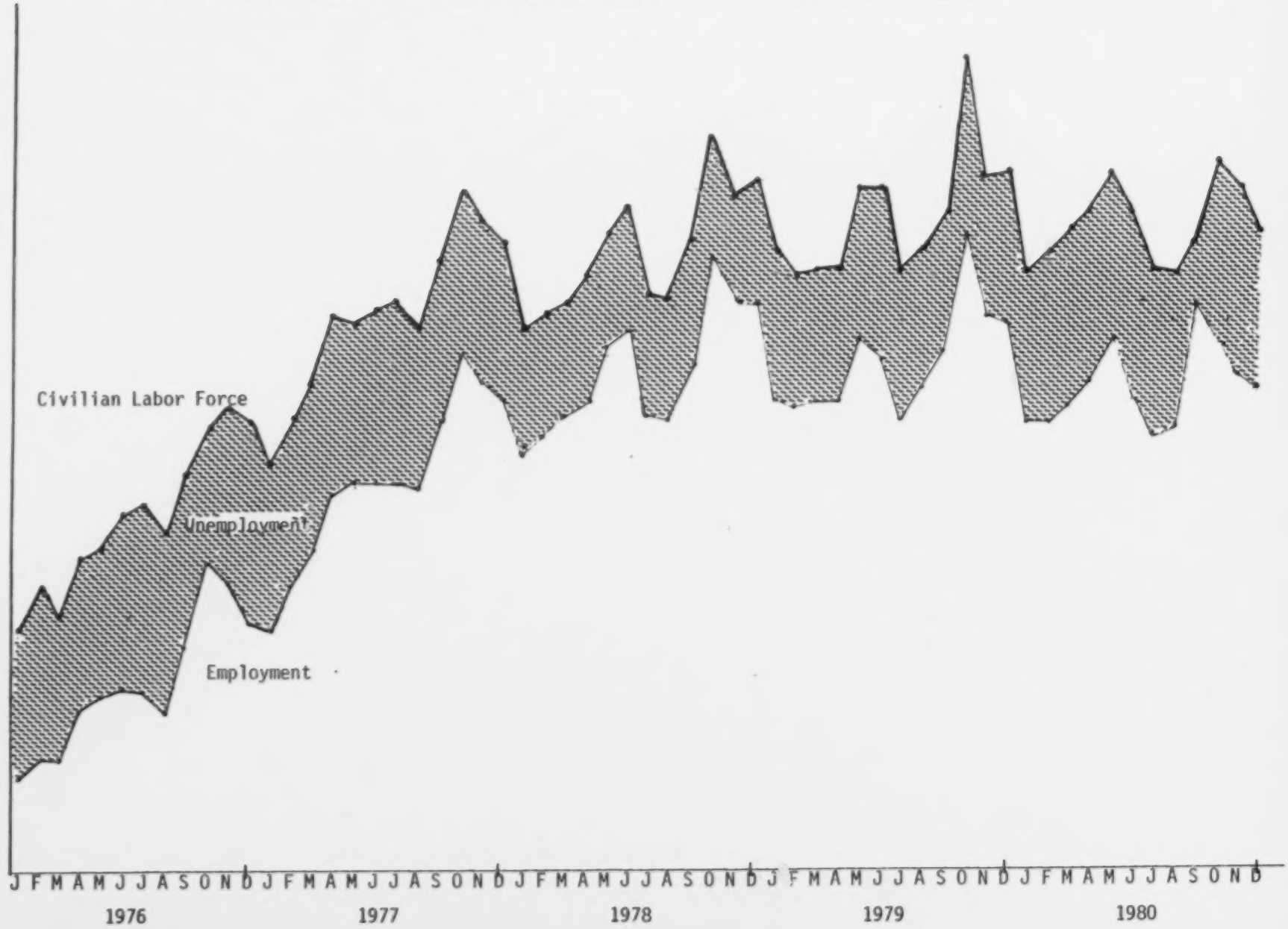
1/ Numbers in thousands.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1976-1980 1/



1/ Numbers in thousands.

LAS CRUCES SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1976-1980 1/



1/ Numbers in thousands.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

Annual Averages

Item	I 1975	I 1979	II 1975	II 1979	III 1975	III 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39,585	54,995	66,707	78,007	182,172	228,480
Unemployment	4,111	4,263	9,399	6,573	18,351	14,382
Rate (%)	10.4	7.8	14.1	8.4	10.1	6.3
Employment (Resident Persons) 1/	35,474	50,732	57,308	71,434	163,821	214,098
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary (Jobs)	36,796	51,522	51,768	64,042	156,678	201,361
Manufacturing	2,132	2,504	2,201	2,443	15,575	18,223
Mining	4,876	8,802	1,053	1,571	1,448	3,172
Contract Construction	3,594	5,292	2,709	3,763	10,674	16,918
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,320	4,607	1,754	1,794	9,279	12,471
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,906	9,801	8,906	11,461	38,751	50,257
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	941	1,219	1,816	2,514	8,804	11,422
Services & Miscellaneous	5,937	9,936	11,518	14,037	34,084	44,040
Government	8,090	9,361	21,811	26,459	38,163	44,859

1/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary jobs adjusted for dual jobholding and commuting, plus estimates of self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and those in labor disputes.

Subject to Revision. Not Force Rounded.

* Disclosure

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

Annual Averages

Item	1975 IV	1979	1975 V	1979
Civilian Labor Force	30,298	33,220	17,275	17,472
Unemployment	2,002	1,639	1,791	1,293
Rate (%)	6.6	4.9	10.4	7.4
Employment (Resident Persons) 1/	28,296	31,581	15,484	16,179
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary (Jobs)	20,401	22,315	13,462	14,126
Manufacturing	1,270	1,443	847	1,419
Mining	15	115	2,511	2,622
Contract Construction	961	1,587	523	721
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,700	1,895	580	601
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,099	6,543	2,508	2,857
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	916	955	362	445
Services & Miscellaneous	3,257	3,331	2,663	1,581
Government	6,183	6,446	3,468	3,880

1/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary jobs adjusted for dual jobholding and commuting, plus estimates of self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and those in labor disputes.

Subject to Revision. Not Force Rounded.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS

Annual Averages

Item	VI 1975	VI 1979	VII 1975	VII 1979
Civilian Labor Force	74,975	84,975	33,283	40,173
Unemployment	5,451	4,160	3,472	2,634
Rate (%)	7.3	4.9	10.4	6.6
Employment (Resident Persons) 1/	69,524	80,815	29,811	37,539
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary (Jobs)	61,375	71,027	27,998	34,940
Manufacturing	4,982	5,688	1,380	2,907
Mining	9,465	10,685	61	42
Contract Construction	4,051	4,663	1,466	2,503
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,761	5,200	1,555	1,484
Wholesale & Retail Trade	13,660	16,647	5,676	6,480
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,284	3,021	972	1,377
Services & Miscellaneous	9,576	11,561	3,331	4,949
Government	12,596	13,562	13,557	15,198

1/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary jobs adjusted for dual jobholding and commuting, plus estimates of self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and those in labor disputes.

Subject to Revision. Not Force Rounded.

IV

RECENT TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT

In 1980 the number of unemployed (40,000) and the unemployment rate (7.4%) rose to its highest level in New Mexico since 1976 when the number of unemployed was 43,000 and the unemployment rate was 7.8 percent. From 1979 to 1980, the entire CLF growth (of only 5,000) was among the unemployed. Unemployment rose from 35,000 in 1979 to 40,000 in 1980. Concurrently employment remained steady at 502,000 while the CLF increased from 537,000 to 542,000. Of the 40,000 unemployed; 22,000 were job losers and 18,000 were new entrants into the labor force.

1980 LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	526,878	487,765	39,113	7.4
February	530,640	493,162	37,478	7.1
March	536,438	499,014	37,424	7.0
April	536,543	499,138	37,405	7.0
May	545,658	507,560	38,098	7.0
June	551,045	507,176	43,869	8.0
July	553,961	511,736	42,225	7.6
August	545,938	505,583	40,355	7.4
September	546,585	505,936	40,649	7.4
October	549,468	508,092	41,376	7.5
November	542,898	501,710	41,188	7.6
December	537,947	497,128	40,819	7.6
Annual Average	542,000	502,000	40,000	7.4

Counties having the highest unemployment rates were concentrated mainly in the north-central part of the state and were: Mora 27.2%, Rio Arriba 17.7%, Taos 13.7%, San Miguel 10.6%, and Guadalupe 11.5%. These counties perennially have the highest unemployment rates. The only other county having an unemployment rate of greater that 10 percent was Luna County (in the southwestern corner), which had an unemployment rate of 10.8 percent.

The New Mexico unemployment rate in FY 1982 may increase only slightly to about 7.5 percent. This would mean an average of about 42,000 unemployed.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE ALBUQUERQUE SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT

In 1980 the Albuquerque SMSA showed the first over-the-year decrease (i.e., from December to December) in the CLF and Employment since the inception of the series in 1970. The CLF fell by 4,200 or a decrease of 2.1 percent. Employment declined by 6,400 or a 3.4 percent decline. Unemployment rose by 2,300 for a 16.5 percent increase.

Comparing annual averages for 1980 vs. 1979 results in a slight increase in the CLF of 700 or 0.4%. Employment showed a decline of 2,200 or a 1.2% decline. Unemployment rose between 1979 and 1980 by 2,300 or a 23.1 percent increase resulting in a 1980 unemployment rate of 7.7 percent. This was much higher that the United States rate (7.1 percent) and the New Mexico rate (7.4 percent).

1980 LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	200,020	185,354	14,666	7.3
February	200,290	187,086	13,204	6.6
March	202,860	188,919	13,941	6.9
April	200,757	186,863	13,894	6.9
May	203,651	188,890	14,761	7.2
June	203,958	186,594	17,364	8.5
July	204,960	188,146	16.814	8.2
August	203,025	186,786	16,239	8.0
September	202,509	185,694	16,815	8.3
October	202,536	185,613	16,922	8.4
November	201,752	185,600	16,152	8.0
December	199,926	184,064	15,862	7.9
Annual Average	202,187	186,634	15,553	7.7

The Albuquerque SMSA unemployment rate in FY 1982 may increase only slightly to about 7.8 percent. This would mean an average of about 16,000 unemployed.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE LAS CRUCES SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of persons unemployed in the Las Cruces SMSA increased from 2,277 in 1979 to 2,651 in 1980; an increase of 16.4 percent. Concurrently the unemployment rate increased from 6.8 percent in 1979 to 8.0 percent in 1980.

Between 1979 and 1980, the Civilian Labor Force declined by 0.4 percent from 33,436 in 1979 to 33,293 in 1980. Employment fell from 31,159 in 1979 to 30,642 in 1980, a decline of 1.7 percent.

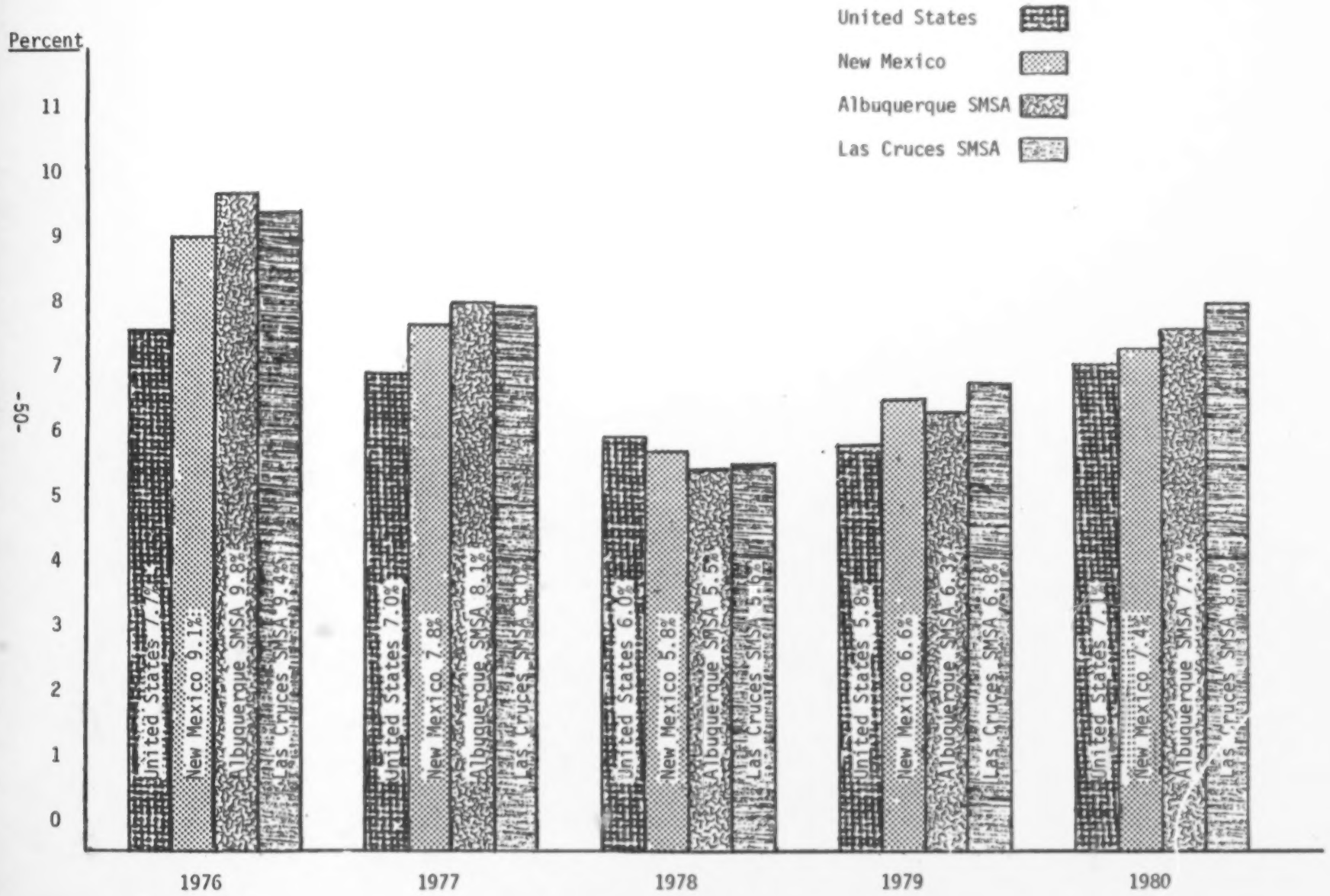
Over the last three years, 1978 to 1980, the number of unemployed increased by a whopping 44.5 percent, from 1,835 in 1978 to 2,651 in 1980. During the same time period (1978-1980) the Civilian Labor Force increased by only 1.3 percent, from 32,861 in 1978 to 33,293 in 1980. Employment declined during this time period by 1.2 percent from 31,026 in 1978 to 30,642 in 1980.

1980 LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	32,637	30,231	2,406	7.4
February	32,884	30,217	2,667	8.1
March	33,236	30,481	2,755	8.3
April	33,466	30,842	2,624	7.8
May	34,109	31,442	2,667	7.8
June	33,449	30,565	2.884	8.6
July	32,652	29,982	2,670	8.2
August	32,537	29,927	2,610	8.0
September	33,079	30,295	2,784	8.4
October	34,344	32,064	2,280	6.6
November	33,820	30,924	2,896	8.6
December	33,293	30,729	2,564	7.7
Annual Average	33,293	30,642	2,651	8.0

Unemployment is likely to increase to about 8.3 percent in FY 1982. This will mean an average of about 2,800 people unemployed.

UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA AND LAS CRUCES SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1976-1980



CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FISCAL YEAR IN THE ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, LAS CRUCES SMSA, AND BALANCE OF STATE, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

The types of services required by the unemployed varies by age, sex, educational qualifications, race, etc. However, precise information concerning these characteristics of the unemployed are not available. Presented below, and on the next page, are the characteristics of the active applicants registered at Employment Security Department offices between October and December 1980. These applicants might roughly approximate the characteristics of the unemployed.

	Balance of State 1/	Albuquerque SMSA	Las Cruces SMSA
Age	100%	100%	100%
15 and under	1%	1%	*
16-17	5%	3%	3%
18-19	11%	9%	11%
20-21	11%	10%	13%
22-24	15%	15%	16%
25-29	18%	20%	18%
30-34	12%	14%	12%
35-39	8%	8%	8%
40-44	6%	6%	6%
45-54	8%	8%	9%
55-64	4%	4%	4%
65 and over	1%	1%	1%
Sex	100%	100%	100%
Male	56%	55%	52%
Female	44%	45%	48%
High School Grade	100%	100%	100%
0-7	8%	4%	15%
8-11	32%	26%	26%
12	42%	45%	39%
over 12	17%	25%	19%
Race	100%	100%	100%
White (Not Hispanic)	40%	49%	32%
Black (Not Hispanic)	3%	4%	3%
Hispanic	46%	42%	64%
American Indian	10%	5%	*
Veteran	15%	19%	15%
Handicapped	5%	5%	6%
Economically Disadvantaged	35%	36%	47%
Welfare	5%	8%	9%

*Less than one percent.
Source: ESARS - Table 06, 12-31-80

1/ Balance of State is New Mexico minus the Albuquerque SMSA.

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FISCAL YEAR IN THE
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, LAS CRUCES SMSA, AND BALANCE OF STATE, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

	New Mexico	District I	District II	District III	District IV	District V	District VI	District VII
Age	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
15 and under	1%	*	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	* %
16-17	4%	3%	4%	3%	6%	7%	5%	4%
18-19	10%	9%	10%	9%	13%	12%	13%	11%
20-21	11%	10%	11%	10%	12%	10%	12%	12%
22-24	15%	16%	14%	15%	15%	13%	15%	15%
25-29	19%	19%	20%	20%	16%	17%	18%	17%
30-34	13%	13%	14%	14%	11%	11%	12%	12%
35-39	8%	9%	8%	8%	7%	8%	7%	8%
40-44	6%	7%	6%	6%	5%	6%	5%	6%
45-54	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	10%	8%	9%
55-64	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%
65 and over	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Sex	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	55%	63%	59%	55%	54%	56%	50%	53%
Female	45%	37%	41%	45%	46%	44%	50%	47%
Highest School Grade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0-7	6%	12%	4%	4%	7%	8%	8%	13%
8-11	30%	32%	31%	27%	34%	33%	35%	29%
12	43%	41%	43%	45%	43%	41%	41%	40%
over 12	21%	15%	22%	24%	16%	18%	15%	18%
Race	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White(Not Hispanic)	44%	29%	26%	48%	50%	43%	57%	37%
Black(Not Hispanic)	3%	1%	1%	3%	7%	2%	6%	2%
Hispanic	44%	14%	70%	42%	40%	54%	35%	57%
American Indian	8%	56%	3%	5%	1%	*	1%	2%
Veteran	17%	18%	16%	19%	17%	17%	13%	15%
Handicapped	5%	2%	3%	5%	8%	6%	6%	6%
Economically Disadv.	35%	32%	42%	35%	36%	31%	31%	44%
Welfare	6%	2%	7%	8%	5%	4%	5%	7%

*Less than one percent. Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 06, 12-31-80.

"HIDDEN" UNEMPLOYMENT

The U. S. Department of Labor defines a person as officially unemployed only if he has made a specific effort to find work in the last four weeks. Thus persons who have stopped their job search more than one month ago are not counted as officially unemployed and do not appear in labor force (employed plus unemployed looking for work) totals.

Only limited data is available at the State level to determine the size of this "hidden" unemployed group. One indirect indicator is the labor force participation rate. This rate is calculated by dividing labor force by the population 16 years of age and over. Comparison of New Mexico's rates with national rates (see below) shows a lower proportion of the State's population employed or looking for a job. Reasons for nonparticipation include school, caring for children, illness, retirement, voluntary idleness, and giving up in despair at not finding a job. No percentage break-out of these reasons is available at the State level; however, the lack of jobs in many areas of the State means that unsuccessful job-search followed by withdrawal from the labor market is common.

On page 54 1970 labor force rates for counties are shown. Generally, those areas with lower rates would tend to have more "hidden" unemployment. Since 1970 there has been some improvement in the labor force participation rates for New Mexico groups as shown on page 55. Primary reasons for this change would include the necessity of working to meet higher living costs, and the increasing availability of jobs in many areas.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, APRIL 1970

(Percentage of non-institutionalized population 16 years old and over in the labor force)

AGE	MALE		FEMALE	
	U.S.	N.M.	U.S.	N.M.
16-17	35.7	30.0	23.0	18.3
18-19	59.8	51.4	47.4	38.8
20-21	73.5	71.7	56.0	46.6
22-24	86.0	82.1	56.1	49.9
25-34	93.9	90.9	44.9	40.6
35-44	94.8	92.6	50.3	44.2
45-64	87.2	83.4	47.8	39.9
65 +	24.8	24.0	10.0	9.6

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, APRIL 1970
(Percentage of population 16 and over in the labor force)

	Both Sexes	MALE	FEMALE
UNITED STATES	58.2	76.6	41.4
NEW MEXICO	54.9	74.0	36.9
Bernalillo	58.2	77.5	40.9
Catron	50.1	66.8	31.3
Chaves	54.9	73.6	38.0
Colfax	53.7	71.7	36.3
Curry	60.1	83.7	35.4
De Baca	46.1	69.9	24.6
Dona Ana	55.6	73.2	38.0
Eddy	54.2	75.1	35.1
Grant	50.9	73.8	28.9
Guadalupe	43.2	57.2	29.5
Harding	50.7	69.1	30.2
Hidalgo	53.1	76.8	31.3
Lea	58.5	82.3	35.6
Lincoln	53.3	72.1	36.1
Los Alamos	67.4	91.8	42.8
Luna	53.8	72.6	37.0
McKinley	50.3	66.4	35.8
Mora	32.1	49.0	14.4
Otero	60.7	85.3	34.1
Quay	55.5	75.1	37.2
Rio Arriba	44.8	61.8	29.2
Roosevelt	51.5	66.4	37.0
Sandoval	41.7	55.9	27.8
San Juan	53.3	72.0	36.0
San Miguel	41.0	51.7	30.4
Santa Fe	56.3	71.1	42.6
Sierra	42.8	53.1	33.1
Socorro	47.6	63.3	31.1
Taos	44.6	61.3	29.5
Torrance	44.9	65.8	24.1
Union	53.7	77.5	32.2
Valencia	51.1	73.0	29.6

Source: U. S. Census 1970.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR NEW MEXICO, 1970 AND 1979

Selected Categories	1970 [1/]	1979 [2/]
Total 16 years and over	52.5	62.2
Age		
Under 25	43.5	65.2
16-19	32.6	57.6
20-24	54.7	72.5
25-44	63.1	75.7
45+	48.1	47.6
45-64	60.7	64.0
Sex		
Male	69.2	76.9
Female	36.8	48.8
Age by Sex		
Men		
Under 25	49.4	75.0
25-44	85.3	92.4
45+	66.7	63.1
45-64	82.7	80.2
Women		
Under 25	37.9	57.1
25-44	42.3	59.9
45+	30.9	34.3
45-64	39.9	48.7

1/ Census of Population, 1970, PC (1)-D33, Table 164, New Mexico.
2/ 1979 Current Population Survey.

V

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

Mining

Mining employment should continue to grow in New Mexico due to vast energy resources that will be developed to meet national energy needs. The rate of employment growth, however, may slow from recent years due to low uranium demand. Primary energy resources include uranium, oil, natural gas and coal. New Mexico is the nation's leading potash producer, second as a copper producer, and ranks fourth in molybdenum production according to preliminary 1980 production figures. The mining industry added 1,600 jobs from February 1980 to February 1981. A similar increase this year and early next year would mean that the New Mexico mining industry would have some 32,000 jobs by February 1982.

While other sectors of the mining industry lost jobs in 1980, oil and gas extraction gained nearly 2,500 jobs. Oilwell drilling in the Permian Basin of southeastern New Mexico continues at an all-time high; significant oil and gas well drilling increases are occuring in San Juan County; and an oil and gas lease boom is in progress in Roosevelt County. Activity in this sector should continue to be extremely strong in the Clovis/Portales, Farmington, and Hobbs/Lovington areas.

According to a report by New Mexico's Energy and Minerals Department, employment in coal mining will jump 71 percent from 1981 to 1985. Expansions are planned over the next three to four years at Kaiser's York Canyon Coal Mine near Raton, which should result in increased employment. York Canyon presently employs more than 500 workers. Ideal Basic Industries is planning a coal mining operation near Cuba, New Mexico. Hiring is to begin in May 1982, and at maximum production could have 435 employees. Santa Fe Coal Corporation and Chaco Energy Company plan to open coal mines in McKinley County. Santa Fe plans to begin construction of the Lee Ranch Mine in 1983 and employ more than 300 persons during maximum production. Chaco hopes to start construction in 1982 and employ between 295 and 346 persons.

Molycorp near Taos, which mines and mills molybdenum used in toughening alloy steels, plans to add around 420 employees in two and a half years. The mine will become a fully underground operation in 1983.

The uranium industry lost an estimated 1,500 jobs in 1980, due to the depressed uranium market. Imposing layoffs occurred at mines owned by United Nuclear and Anaconda. United Nuclear laid off 350 employees and Anaconda's massive Jackpile open pit uranium mine on the Laguna Reservation closed idling some 400 workers. Conoco halted construction of its planned underground uranium mine at Crownpoint. A few new mines are being built in the rich Grants Uranium Belt. A large new uranium mine near Crownpoint is being constructed by Phillips Uranium Corporation and Gulf Mineral Resources Company is completing construction on their new Mount Taylor mine and mill.

The copper industry is expected to begin a sharp recovery in 1982 as production and consumption come into balance. This year Western-world production will exceed consumption by an estimated 400 thousand metric tons. Kennecott

Corporation and Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan have formed a partnership to operate the copper mining and milling facilities of Chino Mines near Silver City. Kennecott will spend $370 million to modernize the Hurley smelter and mill, employing about 1,000 construction workers by late this year with completion by mid 1982.

Carbon dioxide resource development in the Raton/Clayton area continues to expand. Amoco Production Company's $1.5 billion carbon dioxide drilling project has provided about 200 jobs for the area and many additional jobs are expected over the next two to three years. The gas will be used to enhance oil field recoveries.

American International Mining Company plans to begin mining silver and gold at Silver City area claims it has acquired. The company could employ about 200 persons by the end of 1981.

Construction

Construction employment declined sharply in 1980, due largely to very high interest rates that discouraged home construction and sales. Construction lost 1,700 jobs in the Albuquerque area in 1980. Commercial building, however, remained relatively strong with many large projects scheduled or in progress throughout the state. The construction industry employed 25,300 workers in February 1981 making it the seventh largest employing nonagricultural industry in New Mexico. Demand for residential housing should continue to grow with many persons migrating here from outside the state. This and possibly slightly lower interest rates, may result in a partial recovery for the housing industry and construction in general during late 1981 and early 1982.

New Mexico state government will spend an estimated $200 million for capital improvements in 1981, which should help the state's construction industry. The largest portion, $75 million, will go to rebuild the State Penitentiary. Other major expenditures will include $17 million for state office buildings and $34 million for highways. Major highway projects will include $18 million for two bridges over the Rio Grande in Albuquerque and major road projects in Farmington and Thoreau. Grants totaling more than $5 million for improvements to some New Mexico cities and counties have been committed. Nearly half will go to the city of Gallup to finance a three-year housing rehabilitation project.

A bill was signed appropriating $15 million for preliminary construction work in 1981 for the proposed Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad. A $25 million facility to test high-energy laser systems may soon be built at White Sands Missile Range. Construction of the facility would take about three years, require over 100 contractors, and employ some 200 persons after completion.

New plants will be built for the burgeoning electronics and other manufacturing industries in Albuquerque. The largest will be a 250,000 square foot facility for Signetics, Inc., costing $100 million. Ethicon Company's 135,000 square foot plant is scheduled to open August 1, 1981.

Public utilities with headquarters in Albuquerque have contributed significantly to commercial construction. The Public Service Company of New Mexico's (electrical utility) new $19.5 million building was completed in February. Mountain Bell's Plaza Campana, called the largest single privately built structure in the state, is under construction and is expected to open in December 1981. Gas Company of New Mexico will spend about $23 million for construction in 1981.

Kent Nowlin Construction Company of Albuquerque was awarded a $7.4 million contract for earthwork and road reconditioning on the northern section of the Interstate highway 25 bypass project near Las Vegas, New Mexico. Peak employment for the project to be finished by early 1982 is approximately 200 persons.

Manufacturing

Employment in New Mexico's manufacturing industry declined somewhat in 1980, primarily in the durable goods manufacturing sector. Manufacturing lost 1,400 workers from February 1980 to February 1981. The lumber and wood products industry lost 400 jobs over the period due, in large part, to declining new dwelling construction. Only the transportation manufacturing sector did not lose any jobs during the period.

Hiring is expected to pick up substantially beginning in mid to late 1981 with several new major manufacturing firms building or equipping facilities in Albuquerque. Large electronics firms will comprise the bulk of the new manufacturing activity. Honeywell recently completed a plant in the Atrisco Business Park and expects to employ about 150 to 200 persons by the end of the year. Ethicon, a manufacturer of surgical sutures, expects to finish a 135,000 square foot plant this summer and employ about 130 workers by the end of 1981. Sperry, involved both in research and development and production of military aircraft products, expects to move into their new building in July 1981, with 80 to 100 employees. Signetics Inc., plans to employ 330 by the end of 1982, and Intel Corporation should have some 250 employees in 1982. A new $10 million plant for Motorola Inc. is scheduled for completion by the end of 1981. Motorola currently employs 160 persons and a work force of 500 is expected before 1985. Ultimately, Albuquerque could have 10,000 or more new jobs in these electronic manufacturing industries by the end of the decade.

Transportation Manufacturing Corporation's new 206,000 square foot plant should be completed by September. The new plant will employ about 550 persons which will double their present Roswell work force. Consolidated Bottlers of Roswell plans to build a $5 million, 80,000 square foot bottling plant in Lovington that will employ about 20 persons when completed in early 1982. Officials of Eagle-Pitcher battery manufacturing plant near Socorro plan to add over 100 employees by early 1982. West Penn Wire Corporation, a manufacturer of electronic wire and cables, began limited production near Belen in February and eventually plans to employ 50 to 70 people. SEMCO Manufacturing Company, a producer of ducts for heating and cooling systems, plans to locate a 300,000 square foot

plant in Sunland Park. The plant should be in operation soon and employ about 40 persons. Eberline Instrument Corporation is a subcontractor in a 10-year Department of Energy program to clean up sites used in the country's early atomic energy program. The contract will mean a larger payroll with some effect felt in Santa Fe and Albuquerque. In Albuquerque Devore Aviation recently doubled production space and plans to add 200 people to its work force over the next two years. Contractors Equipment Company added a new 27,000 square foot building. BDM Corporation is planning a $2.5 million expansion program.

Two Albuquerque electronic manufacturing companies, Pertec and Darcom, shut down with 300 workers laid off. GTE Lenkurt in Albuquerque laid off several hundred workers in late 1980 and early 1981. Declining order for telephone equipment was cited as the reasons for the layoffs. Wells Lamont Corporation, a manufacturer of work gloves, phased out operations affecting 136 Las Cruces area employees. Glover Packing Company of Roswell and the Swift meat packing plant in Clovis closed affecting 400 and 200 workers respectively.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

This industry's companies increased the number of jobs by 1,000 from February 1980 to February 1981. Some improvement should occur in 1981 with the addition of new communication and utilities facilities.

Santa Fe Industries Inc. plans capital expenditures of $519 million during 1981. The plans include expenditures of $258 million for the Santa Fe Railway, third largest in the Railway's history, and $7 million for other transportation operations. The money will be used to purchase and rebuild locomotives and freight cars and will be spread over Santa Fe's entire area of operation.

Mountain Bell began consolidation of residential service records in 1980 resulting in a reduction of the number of employees in some business offices. A portion of these employees will relocate to other jobs and some may retire early. In Albuquerque, Mountain Bell added a $600,000, 8,200 square foot addition and a $6.6 million electronic switching system is to be operating in early 1982. Mountain Bell's $35 million Plaza Campana, headquarters for the accounting and computer divisions, will open December 1981. About one thousand employees will work there when it opens and another thousand workers are projected to be working by 1987.

Gas Company of New Mexico budgeted nearly $23 million for construction to meet the needs of its customers in 1981. The Company will hire about 40 persons when it moves from the City Centre building Uptown to a building near Interstate Highway 25.

Airline employment will continue to be affected by rising gasoline prices. Pioneer Airlines began direct flight service between Santa Fe and Denver in March. TWA announced a new nonstop Albuquerque-to-New York route and additional nonstop flights to Los Angeles and Phoenix. Airways of New Mexico started a commuter service between Las Cruces and El Paso in February. In the future service may be extended to Albuquerque. A $40

million reliever airport proposed for the West Mesa of Albuquerque may not be built in the immediate future due to federal funding cuts.

Construction began on Plain's Electric $300 million generation plant at Prewitt in September 1980. The project employs 750 to 1,000 construction workers. The plant should employ about 120 permanent workers when completed in late 1983. A new $12 million, 47-mile water pipeline from Eagle Nest Dam to Raton is planned. Work could start during the summer of 1981 and be complete in 1983.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Some employment losses were noted in this industry in 1980, primarily in the real estate sector. Improvement may not be felt until late 1981 as interest rates should come down somewhat increasing home building and sales.

Banking leveled off during 1980 in Albuquerque following a nationwide trend. Modest gains should continue through 1981. Albuquerque's savings and loan industry felt the effects of inflation and inconsistent regulation in 1980. Only one of the six savings and loans ended 1980 with about the same profit level as in 1979. The other five showed lower profits or net losses. The New Mexico Savings and Loan Association expects a slightly better year in 1981, even if interest rates stay high.

Albuquerque's resale home sales fell 26 percent in 1980, while construction starts dropped almost 50 percent. Interest rates which have continued between 13 and 16 percent have been identified by analysts as the reasons for one of housing industry's most dismal years on record.

The Horizon Corporation plans to spend $60 million during the next 20 years, much of it in the Albuquerque area, to put in streets, sewer and water lines and other improvements.

Cibola Life Insurance Company was liquidated by order of Santa Fe District Court after efforts to rehabilitate the financially troubled firm were unsuccessful.

Trade

The Wholesale and Retail Trade industry lost 700 jobs from February 1980 to February 1981. Retail Trade's Auto Dealers and Service Stations and Other Retail Trade declined by 600 and 700 jobs respectively. General Merchandise Stores also lost jobs over the period. Auto dealers and service stations may continue to suffer in the face of high fuel prices and less tourist travel by automobile. Eating and drinking places (Retail Trade) contributed the most, adding 600 jobs between February 1980 and February 1981. Population and income growth should outweigh negative factors such as gasoline prices and inflation, to produce moderate growth in this sector of the New Mexico economy during 1981.

Retail trade growth is apparent throughout the state, with large shopping centers and malls being built and retailers adding space or building new stores at existing shopping centers. In Albuquerque, Levy's of Tucson is planning to open by late 1981 a large 120,000 square foot department store in Coronado Center. J. C. Penney is building a $4.5 million, 70,000 square foot credit office complex which will create 100 jobs in 1981. Mesilla Valley Mall in Las Cruces, an $11 million shopping center, is scheduled for completion by the end of July 1981. Construction of the Animas Valley Mall in Farmington is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1981 and finish during the summer or early fall of 1982. A new $6 million shopping center is planned in Roswell. Construction is expected to start in the summer of 1981 with completion in 1982. The Navajo Tribe will try to obtain funding for a $3.6 million shopping center for the Shiprock area, which would be the largest on the reservation. The Tribe is also planning a $3.2 million commercial center in Crownpoint.

Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Farmington and Las Cruces were the top four cities (in that order) in retail sales during 1980. The state as a whole saw an increase in retail sales of about 15.3 percent. Subtracting inflation left the state with about 3 percent growth.

Services

The services industry, the third largest job providing sector of the New Mexico economy, registered only small gains in 1980. A similar pattern seems likely through the end of 1981. Health and Other services added the most jobs in 1980 with 1,700 and 700 respectively. Social services declined sharply losing 2,400 jobs over the year.

Tourist travel will continue to suffer with rising gasoline prices and a slow recovery from depressed economic conditions. Further cutbacks in federal funds for public service employment will have a negative effect on social and membership organization services. An increased emphasis on defense spending, however, is likely to help create jobs in the business services sector.

The $15 million "Classic" Hotel opened in late 1980 and construction began on the $22 million, 16-story Marriott Hotel which is expected to be completed by the summer of 1982. The Mescalero Apache Indian Tribe is planning an $8 million major expansion of Inn of the Mountain Gods, a large resort near Ruidoso.

Albuquerque's newest elderly housing and nursing-care complex, the $10 million Manzano del Sol Good Samaritan Village opened in December 1980. Plans to construct a $17 million complex, to include a 60-bed nursing unit are underway. This La Vida Llena is scheduled for occupancy by fall 1983 and would create about 60 permanent jobs.

Sandia National Laboratories will get an 8 percent budget increase for fiscal year 1982 if Congress approves the administration's budget proposal. Staff will increase only minimally with more than one hundred people being shifted from energy programs to defense related projects. About $10 million has already been sliced from the present budget for

energy. Sandia employs about 6,800 people in Albuquerque.

Presbyterian Medical Services and the state will spend at least $5 million to convert part of St. Vincent hospital in Santa Fe into a nursing home. The nursing home will offer 135 intermediate care beds and is expected to be completed in a year and a half and meet the region's needs for many years to come. A ninety-two member staff will consist mainly of nurses and nurses aides.

Carrie Tingley Hospital will move from Truth or Consequences to Albuquerque with plans to buy the University Heights Hospital plant. The hospital would become an intermediate nursing care facility. The move will affect 105 employees.

Government

Government, the largest employing nonagricultural industry in the state with more than a quarter of the nonfarm jobs, should experience slow growth through 1981. Federal budget reductions will have some effect on employment on all government sectors. Federal government lost 500 jobs and local government lost 100 jobs in New Mexico from February 1980 to February 1981. State government more than made up for these losses, however, adding some 2,800 jobs over the same period.

Federal budget cuts will directly affect government employment in New Mexico. A hiring freeze is in effect and sharp cut-backs are expected in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) public service job and job training programs. Program reductions in other areas may also impact the State indirectly as New Mexico receives nearly two dollars for every dollar sent to Washington in the form of taxes. This is one of the highest returns in the nation. The State should benefit from defense budget increases at research laboratories and test ranges.

Los Alamos National Laboratory (named changed from Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory effective January 1981) ended a hiring freeze in April that had been in effect for more than a year. The lab is not affected by the current federal freeze because it is run by the University of California. More money is expected for weapons research and development which represents about 45 percent of the lab's work. Energy research programs, including solar and geothermal, are expected to be cut back. The approximately 9,000 people employed by the lab, and affiliated operations (Department of Energy and Zia Company) make them one of the New Mexico's largest employers.

Some 200 to 500 Albuquerque city workers may be laid off. Projected revenues for the year beginning July 1 are down due primarily to sluggish growth in the gross receipts tax, the city's largest single source of funds. The city's Sun Tran bus system, CETA jobs programs and a proposed downtown pedestrian mall face serious problems if sizable federal budget cuts are enacted.

White Sands Missile Range awards contracts totalling more than $16 million annually to Las Cruces area businesses. Kirtland Air Force base lost its bid to obtain the 2,000-employee Consolidated Space Operations Center. Kirtland employs about 16,000 people.

Agriculture

Nineteen eighty was a mixed year for New Mexico farmers and ranchers. New Mexico farm and ranch workers were estimated at sixteen thousand for the week beginning January 11, three thousand fewer than a year earlier. This trend should continue into next year as farms and ranches become increasingly mechanized and small farms and ranches are absorbed by larger ones. The average hourly wage for all hired farm workers increased 9 percent to $3.49/hour. Agricultural lands are under increasing pressure from developers and overuse. More dry farmland is being brought under irrigation from wells. This is primarily due to adjustments in federal farm programs and weather conditions.

Production of chile peppers in New Mexico is estimated at 23,400 tons (dry) for 1980. This is an increase of more than 29 percent over 1979. Cotton production was off in Lea County due to an adverse growing season in 1980.

The 1980 peanut crop was about average, but a drought in the southeast United States meant the highest prices ever for New Mexico peanut farmers. In spite of rising production costs, most growers are expected to plant their full alloted acreage which will increase in 1981. The USDA predicts the 1981 crop will bring prices above support levels.

Despite below-average moisture this winter, prospects are for an above-average wheat crop, according to experts. The below-average moisture is expected to affect the growth of spring rangeland grass, however. As of April 1981 average pasture and rangeland condition was estimated to be very poor.

Stock condition is assessed as fair to good. The price of hay is quite high in comparison to stock prices. Commercial cattle slaughtered in 1980 was the lowest since 1974. Hogs and sheep slaughtered in 1980 were up from a year ago. Livestock slaughter was down in all areas as of February 1981.

New Mexico wool production increased by 2 percent for 1980 over 1979, according to New Mexico Crop and Livestock Reporting Service figures. Nearly 5 million pounds of wool are produced each year in New Mexico averaging around 90 cents per pound. New Mexico ranks eighth in the nation in wool production.

The 1980 sorghum crop was down 23 percent from the 13.4 million bushels produced in 1979. The reduced yield and production was primarily caused by extremely high summer temperatures.

Onion acreage is estimated at 3,600 acres for harvest, down 10 percent from 1980. Early and mid-season onions are in good condition.

Field work has proceeded normally so far in 1981. Mild weather has contributed to most planted crops being in good condition.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, 1980
UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, AND LAS CRUCES SMSA

	UNITED STATES 1/		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUERQUE SMSA		LAS CRUCES SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	104,719	100.0	542,000	100.0	202,187	100.0	33,293	100.0
Employment	97,270	92.9	502,000	92.6	186,634	92.3	30,642	92.0
Unemployment	7,448	7.1	40,000	7.4	15,553	7.7	2,651	8.0
Unemployment Rate	7.1	-	7.4	-	7.7	-	8.0	-
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary Emp. (Jobs)	90,657	100.0	462,300	100.0	186,100	100.0	29,600	100.0
Mining	1,025	1.1	29,500	6.4	*	-	*	-
Metal	96.8	0.1	10,700	2.3	*	-	*	-
Coal and Nonmetallic	380.4	0.4	5,300	1.1	*	-	*	-
Oil and Gas	547.4	0.6	13,400	2.9	*	-	*	-
Contract Construction	4,469	4.9	30,200	6.5	12,400	6.7	1,800	6.1
Manufacturing	20,361	22.5	34,300	7.4	18,000	9.7	2,600	8.8
Durable Goods	12,215	13.5	20,400	4.4	12,300	6.6	*	-
Lumber and Wood Products	686.9	0.8	2,600	0.6	*	-	*	-
Electric Machinery	2,126.3	2.3	3,600	0.8	*	-	*	-
Transportation Equipment	1,889.8	2.1	3,900	0.8	*	-	*	-
Other Durable Goods	7,512.0	8.3	10,300	2.2	*	-	*	-
Nondurable Goods	8,146	9.0	13,900	3.0	5,700	3.1	*	-
Food and Kindred Products	1,690.4	1.9	4,500	1.0	*	-	*	-
Apparel and Textiles	2,160.3	2.4	3,900	0.8	*	-	*	-
Other Nondurable Goods	4,295.3	4.7	5,500	1.2	*	-	*	-
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,156	5.7	28,400	6.1	11,600	6.2	1,100	3.7
Transportation	2,966.4	3.3	12,000	2.6	5,400	2.9	500	1.7
Communication	1,355.7	1.5	7,500	1.6	4,100	2.2	600	2.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	833.6	0.9	8,900	1.9	2,100	1.1	*	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20,573	22.7	103,100	22.3	46,700	25.1	5,400	18.2
Wholesale Trade	5,281	5.8	21,300	4.6	12,700	6.8	800	2.7
Durable Goods	3,130	3.5	12,900	2.8	8,600	4.6	*	-
Nondurable Goods	2,151	2.4	8,400	1.8	4,100	2.2	*	-
Retail Trade	15,292	16.9	81,900	17.7	34,000	18.3	4,600	15.5
General Merchandise Stores	2,216.3	2.4	10,700	2.3	4,400	2.4	600	2.0
Food Stores	2,393.5	2.6	11,500	2.5	3,900	2.1	600	2.0
Auto Dlrs & Service Stations	1,744.4	1.9	12,500	2.7	4,500	2.4	800	2.7
Eating & Drinking Places	4,818.2	5.3	26,500	5.7	11,500	6.2	1,600	5.4
Other Retail Trade	4,119.5	4.5	20,700	4.5	9,700	5.2	1,000	3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,162	5.7	21,000	4.5	10,900	5.9	1,200	4.1
Banking	1,547.6	1.7	7,100	1.5	2,800	1.5	*	-
Insurance	1,694.5	1.9	5,400	1.2	3,300	1.8	*	-
Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	1,919.7	2.1	8,500	1.8	4,800	2.6	*	-
Services	17,741	19.6	91,300	19.7	43,600	23.4	4,000	13.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,071.2	1.2	9,700	2.1	2,600	1.4	700	2.4
Personal Services	930.6	1.0	4,500	1.0	*	-	*	-
Business Services	3,002.4	3.3	18,600	4.0	*	-	700	2.4
Health Services	5,228.6	5.8	20,700	4.5	9,800	5.3	600	2.0
Social Services	1,148.6	1.3	10,300	2.2	2,700	1.5	500	1.7
Membership Organizations	1,570.9	1.7	5,500	1.2	1,600	.9	*	-
Other Services	4,442.9	4.9	22,000	4.8	26,900	14.5	1,500	5.1
Government	16,170	17.8	124,500	26.9	42,900	23.1	13,400	45.3
Federal	2,866	3.2	29,900	6.5	12,600	6.8	4,300	14.5
State	3,575.1	3.9	42,600	9.2	11,400	6.1	5,000	16.9
Local	9,728.9	10.7	51,900	11.2	18,800	10.1	4,000	13.5

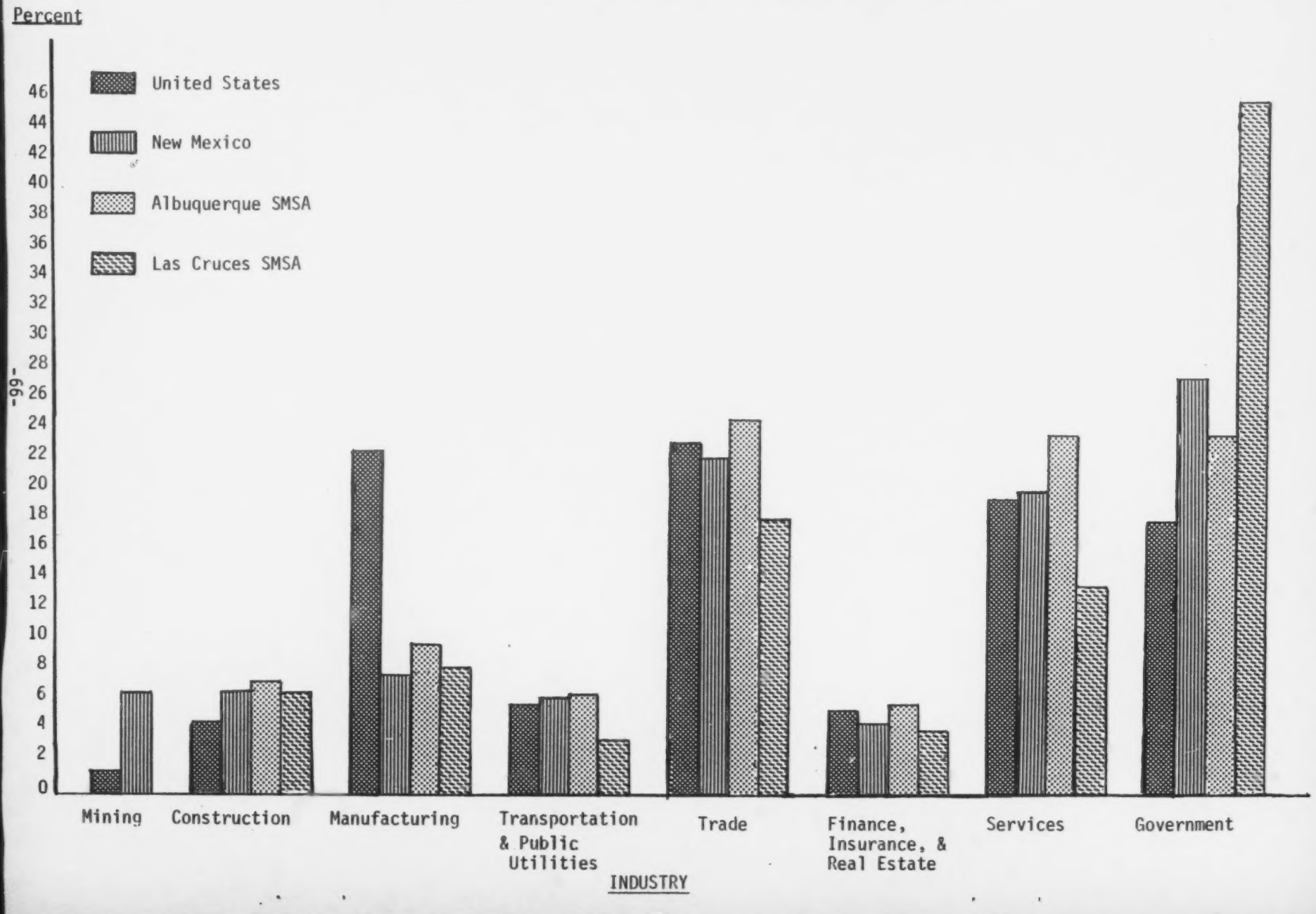
*Disclosure - 1/ Source: Employment and Earnings, March 1981; numbers in thousands (000). Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1980
UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA AND LAS CRUCES SMSA 1/

Industry	United States	New Mexico	Albuquerque SMSA	Las Cruces SMSA
TOTAL Nonag. Wage and Salary Emp.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mining	1.1%	6.4%	-	-
Construction	4.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.1%
Manufacturing	22.5%	7.4%	9.7%	8.9%
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.7%	6.1%	6.2%	3.9%
Trade	22.7%	22.3%	25.1%	18.2%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5.7%	4.6%	5.9%	4.0%
Services	19.6%	19.8%	23.4%	13.5%
Government	17.8%	26.9%	23.0%	45.4%

1/ Data subject to revision.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, A DISTRIBUTIONAL COMPARISON, 1980
UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA AND LAS CRUCES SMSA



DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND PLANNING DISTRICT, 1979

	United States	New Mexico	District I	District II	District III	District IV	District V	District VI	District VII
Nonag. Wage and Salary Emp.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Manufacturing	23%	8%	5%	4%	9%	6%	10%	8%	8%
Mining	1%	6%	17%	2%	1%	*	19%	15%	*
Construction	5%	8%	10%	6%	9%	7%	5%	7%	7%
Trans. and Public Utilities	6%	6%	9%	3%	6%	8%	4%	7%	4%
Trade	23%	23%	19%	18%	25%	29%	20%	23%	19%
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	6%	5%	2%	4%	6%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Services	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	16%	11%	16%	14%
Government	18%	26%	18%	41%	22%	29%	27%	19%	43%

* Less than one percent.
Data is subject to revision.
Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1979 AND 1980

	1979	1980	Change 1979-1980 Number	Change 1979-1980 Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	461,000	462,300	1,300	0.3
MINING	27,100	29,500	2,400	8.9
Metal Mining	11,200	10,700	- 500	4.5
Coal and Nonmetallic Mining	5,000	5,300	300	6.0
Oil and Gas Extraction	11,000	13,400	2,400	21.8
CONSTRUCTION	35,600	30,200	-5,400	-15.2
MANUFACTURING	34,800	34,300	- 500	- 1.4
Durable Goods	20,600	20,400	- 200	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	3,200	2,600	- 600	-18.8
Electronic Equipment	3,600	3,600	0	0
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,900	400	11.4
Other Durable Goods	10,300	10,300	0	0
Nondurable Goods	14,200	13,900	- 300	- 2.1
Food and Kindred Products	4,700	4,500	- 200	- 4.3
Textiles and Apparel	3,900	3,900	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	5,700	5,500	- 200	- 3.5
TRADE	104,100	103,100	-1,000	- 1.0
Wholesale Trade	21,200	21,300	100	.5
Durable Goods	13,000	12,900	- 100	- .8
Nondurable Goods	8,200	8,400	200	2.4
Retail Trade	82,900	81,900	-1,000	- 1.2
General Merchandise Stores	10,800	10,700	- 100	- 1.9
Food Stores	11,200	11,500	300	2.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13,200	12,500	- 700	- 5.3
Eating and Drinking Places	26,200	26,500	300	1.1
Other Retail Trade	21,400	20,700	- 700	- 3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	21,200	21,000	- 200	- .9
Banking	6,900	7,100	200	2.9
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	5,400	5,400	0	0
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,900	8,500	- 400	- 4.5
SERVICES	89,600	91,300	1,700	1.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9,600	9,700	100	1.0
Personal Services	4,500	4,500	0	0
Business Services	18,300	18,600	300	1.6
Health Services	19,200	20,700	1,500	7.8
Social Services	10,400	10,300	- 100	- 1.0
Membership Organizations	6,100	5,500	- 600	- 9.8
Other Services	21,500	22,000	500	2.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,100	28,400	300	1.1
Railroad Transportation	3,000	3,100	100	3.3
Trucking and Warehousing	5,800	5,400	- 400	- 7.4
Other Transportation	3,500	3,500	0	0
Communication	7,200	7,500	300	4.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	8,500	8,900	400	4.7
GOVERNMENT	120,500	124,500	4,000	3.3
Federal	29,400	29,900	500	1.7
State	40,600	42,600	2,000	4.9
Local	50,600	51,900	1,300	2.6

1/ March 1980 Benchmark.
Data subject to revision.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1979 AND 1980

	1979	1980	Change 1979-1980 Number	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	186,800	186,100	- 700	- .4
CONSTRUCTION	15,600	12,400	-3,200	-20.5
MANUFACTURING	17,900	18,000	100	.1
Durable Goods	12,300	12,300	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5,500	5,700	200	3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	11,400	11,600	200	1.8
Transportation	5,500	5,400	- 100	- 1.8
Communication	3,900	4,100	200	5.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	1,900	2,100	200	10.5
TRADE	47,200	46,700	- 500	- 1.1
Wholesale Trade	12,800	12,700	- 100	- .8
Durable Goods	8,700	8,600	- 100	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,100	0	0
Retail Trade	34,300	34,000	- 300	- .9
General Merchandise Stores	4,700	4,400	- 300	- 6.4
Food Stores	3,900	3,900	0	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,600	4,500	- 100	- 2.2
Eating and Drinking Places	11,300	11,500	200	1.8
Other Retail Trade	9,800	9,700	- 100	- 1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	10,800	10,900	100	.9
Banking	2,700	2,800	100	3.7
Insurance	3,300	3,300	0	0
Other Finance, Ins, & Real Estate	4,800	4,800	0	0
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	42,700	43,600	900	2.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	2,700	2,600	- 100	- 3.7
Health Services	9,200	9,800	600	6.5
Social Services	2,800	2,700	- 100	- 3.6
Membership Organizations	1,600	1,600	0	0
Other Services & Mining	26,500	26,500	0	0
GOVERNMENT	41,200	42,900	1,700	4.1
Federal	12,400	12,600	200	1.6
State	10,500	11,400	900	8.6
Local	18,300	18,800	500	2.7

1/ Numbers are not force rounded, March 1980 benchmark.
Data subject to revision.

LAS CRUCES SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1979 AND 1980

	1979	1980	Change 1979-1980 Number	Change 1979-1980 Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	29,650	29,525	-125	- 0.4
CONSTRUCTION	2,125	1,800	-325	-15.3
MANUFACTURING	2,850	2,625	-225	- 7.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,200	1,150	- 50	- 4.2
Transportation	575	525	- 50	- 8.7
Communication, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	625	625	0	0
TRADE	5,500	5,375	-125	- 2.3
Wholesale Trade	800	825	25	3.1
Retail Trade	4,700	4,550	-150	- 3.2
General Merchandise Stores	625	600	- 25	- 4.0
Food Stores	575	575	0	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	775	- 75	- 8.8
Eating & Drinking Places	1,525	1,550	25	1.6
Other Retail Trade	1,125	1,025	-100	- 8.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,175	1,175	0	0
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	4,075	4,000	- 75	- 1.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	650	650	0	0
Business Services	775	700	- 75	- 9.7
Health Services	575	625	50	8.7
Social Services	550	500	- 50	- 9.1
Other Services & Mining	1,525	1,525	0	0
GOVERNMENT	12,725	13,400	675	5.3
Federal	4,125	4,350	225	5.5
State	4,825	5,050	225	4.7
Local	3,775	4,000	225	6.0

Data subject to revision. Data not force rounded. March 1980 benchmark.

NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1970 - 1980 1/

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	292.6	305.7	327.5	346.0	360.2	370.2	390.0	415.4	444.3	461.0	462.3
MINING	17.0	16.7	16.2	16.5	18.7	20.3	21.5	23.4	24.4	27.1	29.5
Metal Mining	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.7	7.3	9.0	9.8	10.0	11.2	10.7
Bituminous Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.9	8.3	9.2	9.9	11.0	13.4
CONSTRUCTION	17.4	20.5	25.0	25.9	25.9	25.2	26.1	30.7	35.0	35.6	30.2
MANUFACTURING	21.4	22.6	26.1	28.9	29.6	28.6	30.3	32.2	33.4	34.8	34.3
Durable Goods	12.1	12.9	15.4	17.3	17.5	16.9	17.9	18.7	19.4	20.6	20.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6
Electric & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6
Transportation Equipment	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.9
Other Durable Goods	4.6	5.5	7.3	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.3
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.7	10.6	11.5	12.1	11.6	12.5	13.5	14.0	14.2	13.9
Food & Kindred Products	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5
Textiles & Apparel	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Other Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.4	20.6	21.2	22.5	23.3	23.0	23.4	24.5	26.6	28.1	28.4
Railroad Transportation	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Trucking & Warehousing	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.4
Other Transportation	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5
Communication	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	7.2	7.5
Elec, Gas & Sanitary Services	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.5	8.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62.0	65.6	70.6	76.8	80.2	83.6	90.4	95.5	101.2	104.1	103.1
Wholesale Trade	12.0	12.5	13.6	14.8	16.0	16.8	16.8	17.6	20.1	21.2	21.3
Durable Goods	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.0	9.0	9.6	9.6	10.2	12.2	13.0	12.9
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.4
Retail Trade	49.9	53.1	57.0	62.0	64.2	66.8	72.7	76.7	81.1	82.9	81.9
General Merchandise Stores	7.7	8.0	8.5	9.2	9.5	9.3	10.1	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.7
Food Stores	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.5
Auto Dealers & Serv Stations	9.7	10.1	11.1	11.6	11.3	11.9	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	12.5
Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	13.8	14.6	16.2	16.9	18.5	21.0	23.3	25.5	26.2	26.5
Other Retail Trade	12.8	13.9	15.1	16.6	17.3	17.7	19.1	19.9	21.0	21.4	20.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12.2	12.9	13.9	15.0	15.9	16.3	17.0	18.3	19.8	21.2	21.0
Banking	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.1
Ins. Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.4
Other Fin, Ins, & Real Estate	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.9	8.5
SERVICES	53.0	54.4	58.6	61.0	64.0	68.3	73.3	79.7	87.3	89.6	91.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.7
Personal Services	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Business Services	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.6	13.3	13.4	14.3	15.4	16.5	18.3	18.6
Health Services	9.5	10.4	11.9	12.8	13.8	15.1	16.5	17.0	18.2	19.2	20.7
Social Services	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.9	10.1	12.8	10.4	10.3
Membership Organizations	1.8	1.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.1	5.5
Other Services	12.1	12.8	14.0	13.8	15.8	16.3	17.4	19.0	20.3	21.5	22.0
GOVERNMENT	89.2	92.3	96.0	99.5	102.5	104.8	108.0	116.2	116.6	120.5	124.5
Federal	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.3	28.7	28.6	28.4	28.3	29.0	29.4	29.9
State	27.2	28.1	29.2	30.6	31.9	32.1	34.2	35.5	38.1	40.6	42.6
Local	34.9	37.0	39.7	41.6	41.8	44.1	45.4	47.2	49.6	50.6	51.9

(numbers in thousands)
1/ Averages prepared from unrounded data.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1970 - 1980 1/

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	110.6	119.5	131.6	139.9	144.0	146.7	155.6	164.9	178.0	186.8	186.1
CONSTRUCTION	7.8	9.8	12.6	12.8	11.0	10.1	10.3	12.4	15.0	15.6	12.4
MANUFACTURING	9.9	10.9	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.3	16.2	16.4	17.2	17.9	18.0
Durable Goods	6.5	7.3	9.3	10.5	11.1	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.8	12.3	12.3
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.6	9.2	10.3	11.4	11.6
Transportation	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.4
Communication	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	26.2	28.3	30.7	33.7	35.0	36.5	40.3	42.6	45.2	47.2	46.7
Wholesale Trade	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.5	10.1	10.9	11.9	12.8	12.7
Durable Goods	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.2	8.0	8.7	8.6
Nondurable Goods	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1
Retail Trade	19.7	21.4	23.2	25.3	25.8	27.0	30.2	31.7	33.3	34.3	34.0
General Merchandise Stores	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.4
Food Stores	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5
Eating & Drinking Places	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.8	9.9	10.8	11.3	11.5
Other Retail Trade	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.8	9.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.8	10.9
Banking	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8
Ins. Carriers, Agents & Brokers	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3
Other Fin, Ins, & Real Estate	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.8	4.8
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	26.1	27.2	29.3	30.4	31.7	33.0	35.3	37.1	40.1	42.7	43.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Health Services	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.4	8 5	8.8	9.2	9.8
Social Services	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7
Membership Organizations	.5	.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other Services & Mining	17.2	17.8	18.5	18.7	19.5	19.7	20.8	22.4	24.3	26.5	26.9
GOVERNMENT	27.3	29.2	31.0	32.3	34.1	35.2	36.4	38.0	40.1	41.2	42.9
Federal	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.6
State	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.5	11.4
Local	10.6	11.7	12.7	13.6	14.2	15.2	15.6	16.5	17.7	18.3	18.8

(numbers in thousands)
1/ Averages prepared from unrounded data.

LAS CRUCES SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1974 - 1980

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	23.3	23.5	24.8	26.9	28.8	29.6	29.6
CONSTRUCTION	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8
MANUFACTURING	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Transportation	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Services	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Wholesale Trade	.7	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8
Retail Trade	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6
General Merchandise Stores	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Food Stores	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6
Auto Dlrs & Serv Stations	.8	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8
Eating & Drinking Places	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
Other Retail Trade	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	.8	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	.3	.3	.4	.5	.6	.6	.7
Business Services	.4	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8	.7
Health Services	.4	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6
Social Services	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5
Other Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.7	13.4
Federal	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3
State	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.0
Local	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0

(numbers in thousands)

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1973-1978 1/

District & County	1973	1978	Percent Change
NEW MEXICO	21,109	20,545	- 2.7%
District I	810	787	- 2.8%
McKinley	220	217	- 1.4%
San Juan	590	570	- 3.4%
District II	2,855	2,895	+ 1.4%
Colfax	511	489	- 4.3%
Los Alamos	0	0	0%
Mora	358	367	+ 2.5%
Rio Arriba	724	734	+ 1.4%
San Miguel	629	652	+ 3.7%
Santa Fe	340	340	0%
Taos	293	313	+ 6.8%
District III	2,336	2,303	- 1.4%
Bernalillo	594	571	- 3.9%
Sandoval	293	295	+ 0.7%
Torrance	525	510	- 2.9%
Valencia	924	927	+ 0.3%
District IV	5,258	5,038	- 4.2%
Curry	1,204	1,134	- 5.8%
De Baca	289	275	- 4.9%
Guadalupe	353	355	+ 0.6%
Harding	319	305	- 4.4%
Quay	930	885	- 4.8%
Roosevelt	1,481	1,423	- 3.9%
Union	682	661	- 3.1%
District V	1,553	1,492	- 3.9%
Catron	296	286	- 3.4%
Grant	344	319	- 7.3%
Hidalgo	360	352	- 2.2%
Luna	553	535	- 3.3%
District VI	4,744	4,539	- 4.3%
Chaves	1,841	1,767	- 4.0%
Eddy	955	903	- 5.5%
Lea	1,020	977	- 4.2%
Lincoln	469	443	- 5.6%
Otero	459	449	- 2.2%
District VII	3,553	3,491	- 1.8%
Dona Ana	2,677	2,624	- 2.0%
Sierra	388	375	- 3.4%
Socorro	488	492	+ 0.8%

1/ Full and part-time wage and salary employment plus farm proprietors.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

VI

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

In November 1980, the New Mexico Employment Security Department published a revised study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1985 (1979-1985), which projects specific long-term occupational outlooks for New Mexico and Albuquerque SMSA. The study is based on detailed methods and procedures, and forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1985 occupational totals. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties and traits and educational requirements.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment was projected to grow by approximately 140,000 jobs during the early to mid 1980's, which is much faster than the national growth rate. Added to these economic growth totals will be another 88,000 job openings from replacement of the workforce from 1979 to 1985. These will occur as persons leave their jobs permanently or temporarily due to retirement, death, family responsibilities or other reasons.

Listed on the next page are selected New Mexico occupations projected to have an annual average of 100 or more job openings during the period 1979-1985. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total openings for the 1979-1985 period by 6. Openings for any specific year may be somewhat greater or smaller than the average. Nevertheless, those occupations having a larger number of openings would generally tend to offer better employment opportunities. The table shows expected job demand without estimates of available job supply applicants. An attempt at matching short-term occupational supply and demand relationships follows the table.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

To improve its occupational information data base the Employment Security Department has underway a major survey of New Mexico employers. With the assistance of the two CETA Prime Sponsors, State Vocational Education Division, and U. S. Department of Labor approximately 8,000 companies are being contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of their employees in each occupational skill. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current job skills by area and industry. By use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs will be projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

So far in the four year program the project staff has published data on government, manufacturing, construction, mining, finance, service, trade, education and utility industries. A new set of revised projections incorporating this survey data have been published during 1980, showing expected job openings for over 700 occupations. A number of other uses of the data, such as identifying employers by occupation, are operational. Further information on this extensive project is available from the Research and Statistics Section.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1979-1985

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
All Other Managers & Officers	2,730
Sales Clerk	1,660
All Other Laborers & Unskilled Workers	1,460
Janitors, Porters & Cleaners	1,220
All Other Sales Workers	1,130
General Clerk	1,070
Kitchen Helper	1,030
Secretary	950
Waiter/Waitress	950
Cashier	790
Truck Driver	650
Supervisor, Nonworking, except Service	630
Bookkeeper, Hand	600
Helper, Trades	600
Carpenter	540
Manager, Restaurant	540
Manager, Store	450
Heavy Equipment Operator	440
All Other Semiskilled Workers	440
Assembler, Electronic	430
Stock Clerk, Warehouse	430
Mechanic, Automotive	420
Nurse Aide or Orderly	410
Nurse, Registered	410
Cook, Restaurant	380
Typist	360
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	350
Guard	350
Food Preparation & Service Worker, Fast Food	330
Electrician	310
Teacher, Elementary	310
Accountant or Auditor	300
Delivery Driver or Route Worker	280
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	280
Accounting Clerk	270
Welder or Flamecutter	270
Plumber or Pipefitter	260
Child Care Worker	250
Cook, Short Order	250
Electronic Technician	240
Lawyer	230
Receptionist	230
Bartender	220
Diesel Mechanic	220
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	220
All Other Office Clerical Workers	220
Dining Room Attendant	210
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment, Garment	210
Teller	210
Nurse, Licensed Practical	200

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
Sales Agent, Real Estate	190
Teacher, Secondary	190
Keypunch Operator	180
Fuel Pump Attendant	170
Gardner or Groundskeeper	170
All Other Skilled Workers	160
Clerical Supervisor	150
Painter	150
Physician	150
Assembler, Non-electronic	130
Cook, Institutional	130
Manager, Merchandise	130
Mechanic, Maintenance	130
All Other Professional Workers	130
All Other Science Technicians	130
Teacher's Aide	130
Engineering Equipment Mechanic	120
Mining Engineer	120
Wholesaler	120
Buyer, Wholesale and Retail Trade	110
Cement Mason	110
Drafter	110
All Other Engineering Technicians	110
Sales Agent, Insurance	110
Supervisor, Nonworking Service	110
Bagger	100
Caseworker	100
Electrical Engineer	100
Machinist	100
Payroll Clerk	100
Police Officer, Patrol	100
Uranium Miner, All-round	100

ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1979-1985

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
All Other Managers & Officers	1,250
Sales Clerk	760
All Other Sales Workers	640
Janitors, Porters & Cleaners	570
General Clerk	540
All Other Laborers & Unskilled Workers	500
Secretary	470
Assembler, Electronic	430
Kitchen Helper	390
Waiter/Waitress	350
Cashier	290
Bookkeeper, Hand	280
Helper, Trades	230
Supervisor, Nonworking, except Service	230
Truck Driver	230
Nurse, Registered	220
Typist	210
Carpenter	200
Manager, Restaurant	200
Stock Clerk, Warehouse	200
Manager, Store	190
Electronic Technician	180
Mechanic, Automotive	170
Nurse Aide or Orderly	170
Child Care Worker	160
All Other Semiskilled Workers	160
Delivery Driver & Route Worker	150
Cook, Restaurant	140
Guard	140
Lawyer	140
Accountant or Auditor	130
Accounting Clerk	130
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	130
Teacher, Elementary	130
All Other Office Clerical Workers	130
Food Preparation & Service Worker, Fast Food	120
Keypunch Operator	120
Receptionist	120
Heavy Equipment Operator	110
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	110
Cook, Short Order	100
Diesel Mechanic	100
Nurse, Licensed Practical	100
Plumber or Pipefitter	100
Sales Agent, Real Estate	100
Welder or Flamecutter	100
Clerical Supervisor	90
Physician	90
Teller	90
All Other Service Workers	90

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
Bartender	80
Dining Room Attendant	80
Electrician	80
Manager, Merchandise	80
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment, Garment	80
Wholesaler	80
Assembler, Non-electronic	70
Electrical Engineer	70
Gardner or Groundskeeper	70
Postal Mail Carrier	70
Sales Agent, Insurance	70
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	70
All Other Skilled Workers (Crafts & Kindred)	70
Teacher	70
Buyer, Wholesale & Retail Trade	60
Computer Operator	60
Cook, Institutional	60
File Clerk	60
Order Filler	60
Painter	60
All Other Professional Workers	60
Shipping/Receiving Clerk	60
Teacher's Aide	60
Caseworker	50
Cleaner, Vehicle	50
Drafter	50
Engineering Equipment Mechanic	50
Jeweler or Silversmith	50
Police Officer - Patrol	50
Supervisor, Nonworking Service	50

Short Term Job Outlook

The occupational shortage information for New Mexico except the Albuquerque and Las Cruces SMSAs, Albuquerque SMSA, and Las Cruces SMSA shown on the following page was compiled by the New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies, schools, jobseekers, or any member of the public interested in occupational shortage information. Employment Service Area Offices throughout the state, except Albuquerque, provide a list of shortage occupations for each of their counties on a monthly basis. The occupations on the next page were taken (except for Albuquerque) from area office reports for the period January through March 1981. These reports are based on employer contacts, job orders, and general knowledge of local labor markets. For Albuquerque, over 50 of the largest area employers were contacted in January 1981 to obtain a list of "hard to fill" job skills. In addition an analysis was made of "unfilled" job orders from employers for the most recent period available.

The information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions for the upcoming fiscal year (1982). In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. The listed occupations should indicate some chronic shortages in New Mexico and its two SMSAs. No indication is given of experience required, number of positions available, or what particular employers may be hiring. Unforeseen economic decisions and events may affect some of the occupations listed.

A more detailed listing of shortage occupations is available from the Research and Statistics Section in a quarterly report entitled New Mexico Occupational Shortages.

MAJOR SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS

New Mexico Except Albuquerque and Las Cruces SMSAs

Automobile Mechanic
Cook
Diesel Mechanic
Electrical Engineer
Electrician
Machinist
Nurse, LPN
Nurse, RN
Physical Therapist
Plumber
Secretary
Teacher
Television Repairer
Truck Driver
Waiter/Waitress
Welder

Albuquerque SMSA

Chemist
Computer Programmer
Computer Systems Analyst
Electrical Engineer
Geophysicist
Nurse, LPN
Nurse, RN
Physical Therapist
Physicist
Salesperson, Insurance
Salesperson, All Other
Secretary
Sewing Machine Repairer
Typist
X-Ray Technician

Las Cruces SMSA

Automobile Body Repairer
Automobile Mechanic
Bricklayer
Cement Mason
Cook
Diesel Mechanic
Electrical Engineer
Farm Equipment Mechanic
Housekeeper
Machinist
Nurse, LPN
Nurse, Practitioner
Nurse, RN
Physical Therapist
Radio and TV Repairer
Respiratory Therapist
Salesperson, Insurance
Secretary
Upholsterer, Auto & Furniture
Welder

VII

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL JOB OPENINGS

The New Mexico Employment Security Department recently began a new data and analysis project to better identify sources of new hires entitled Employment Service Potential (ESP). This information will pinpoint industries with the most job openings for use in placement and other programs. ESP uses computer analysis of extensive employee wage records and company employment files to identify and aggregate new hires by industry. These new hires greatly exceed the number of job openings shown in the long-term occupational forecasts elsewhere in this section. This is largely because the projections do not count occupational and employer transfers or temporary labor force separations.

The table on the following page shows the number of new hires by major industry in New Mexico during fiscal year 1979. It should especially be noted that the number of new hires during the year was extremely large, (411,000) substantially exceeding the average employment of 274,000 - 294,000 for these industries.

On pages 84 and 85 is a table showing new hires ranked by industry for the Albuquerque SMSA. Similar tables with analysis Statewide and for some other areas, industry specific data, and general information about the ESP program is available from the Research and Statistics Section.

Fiscal Year 1979 - New Mexico

Industry	1979 1st Quarter Oct-Dec, 1978			1979 2nd Quarter Jan-Mar, 1979			1979 3rd Quarter Apr-Jun, 1979			1979 4th Quarter Jul-Sept, 1979		FISCAL YEAR
	Accessn.	Separat.	ES202 Employ.	Accessn.	Separat.	ES202 Employ.	Accessn.	Separat.	ES202 Employ.	Accessn.	ES202 Employ.	TOTAL ACCESSION
TOTAL	112997.	123365.	317479.	99361.	99139.	311291.	132131.	115267.	323638.	137420.	332624.	481909.
MINING	7442.	7953.	24946.	7205.	6809.	24733.	10012.	7781.	26587.	10096.	27426.	34755.
CONSTRUC.	19396.	23570.	35052.	18238.	16105.	32686.	25167.	22105.	36778.	22674.	36893.	85475.
HOUSING	7238.	8658.	12609.	6428.	6043.	11484.	8358.	7450.	12575.	8005.	12625.	30029.
HEAVY	5201.	6359.	7691.	4947.	4190.	7069.	6880.	6302.	8071.	6285.	8033.	23313.
TRADES	6957.	8553.	14752.	6863.	5872.	14133.	9929.	8353.	16132.	8384.	16235.	32133.
MANUFACT.	8999.	9388.	33992.	8459.	7902.	33458.	10132.	9817.	34389.	11556.	35012.	39146.
FOOD	1848.	2077.	4834.	1308.	1552.	4539.	1430.	1312.	4458.	2469.	4701.	7055.
LUMBER	741.	974.	3095.	1021.	840.	2936.	1199.	888.	3094.	934.	3262.	3895.
PRINT.	950.	869.	2985.	814.	798.	3079.	834.	742.	3017.	828.	3070.	3426.
ELEC.	699.	607.	3882.	446.	448.	3421.	470.	473.	3639.	612.	3704.	2227.
TRANS.	408.	297.	2911.	612.	320.	3170.	710.	400.	3387.	647.	3673.	2377.
TRANS & PU	4768.	6901.	24720.	3790.	5980.	22070.	7194.	4175.	24449.	7476.	24717.	23228.
WHOLESALE	5779.	6244.	20824.	5401.	5482.	20998.	6407.	5470.	20674.	6879.	21554.	24466.
DURABLE	3169.	3459.	12849.	3248.	3483.	13163.	3763.	3091.	12650.	4149.	13349.	14329.
NONDUR.	2610.	2785.	7975.	2153.	1999.	7835.	2644.	2379.	8024.	2730.	8205.	10137.
RETAIL	37231.	38453.	82426.	28594.	32091.	80049.	36514.	33479.	81124.	42649.	82862.	144988.
BUILD.	1219.	1386.	3927.	1131.	1130.	3744.	1614.	1390.	3932.	1536.	4071.	5500.
DEPT.	5079.	4688.	11463.	2185.	5742.	10496.	3274.	2763.	10513.	6957.	10871.	17495.
FOOD	3720.	3962.	10350.	3022.	2885.	10354.	3699.	3545.	10205.	4387.	11208.	14828.
AUTO	4728.	5202.	13237.	4644.	4408.	13175.	5091.	4889.	12878.	5160.	12937.	19623.
APPAREL	1945.	1793.	4273.	950.	1256.	3851.	1372.	1219.	3885.	1489.	3925.	5756.
FURN.	1481.	1577.	3837.	1275.	1338.	3804.	1269.	1208.	3612.	1508.	3735.	5533.
EATING	14960.	15946.	24789.	12614.	12001.	24451.	16406.	15101.	25872.	17803.	26508.	61783.
MISC.	4099.	3899.	10550.	2773.	3331.	10174.	3789.	3364.	10227.	3809.	9607.	14470.
FINANCE	4781.	5209.	19391.	4066.	3603.	19783.	5552.	4802.	20273.	5128.	20922.	19527.
BANKING	1515.	1569.	6363.	876.	938.	6724.	1664.	1637.	6675.	1296.	6932.	5351.
SERVICES	24601.	25647.	76128.	23608.	21167.	77514.	31153.	27638.	79364.	30962.	83238.	110324.
LODGING	4260.	4875.	8965.	4003.	3500.	8771.	5722.	4867.	9320.	5646.	10016.	19631.
BUSINES$	5905.	5793.	17006.	4950.	4450.	17555.	5987.	6788.	18269.	6148.	19024.	22990.
HEALTH	3536.	3786.	18307.	3365.	3031.	18589.	4195.	3699.	18708.	4746.	19103.	15842.
MEM. ORG	1367.	1771.	4998.	2252.	1815.	5323.	3466.	1684.	5639.	2191.	6967.	9276.
MISC.	1283.	1171.	4769.	1337.	1051.	5018.	1383.	1243.	4873.	1488.	5189.	5491.

Source: A Summary of ESP Results: Selected Research and Data by State, ILIR, The University of Michigan, March 1981.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA

New Hires in 25 Selected Industries, Fiscal Year 1979
and Average New Hires per Firm, by Industry and Calendar Quarter 1/

SIC	INDUSTRY TITLE	NEW HIRES in FY 1979 1/	AVERAGE NEW HIRES PER FIRM							
			FOR ALL FIRMS				IN FIRMS WITH AT LEAST 20 WORKERS PER QTR			
			4th QTR 1978	1st QTR 1979	2nd QTR 1979	3rd QTR 1979	4th QTR 1978	1st QTR 1979	2nd QTR 1979	3rd QTR 1979
581	Eating and Drinking Places	25,000	14	11	13	15	33	26	31	35
152	General Building Contractors - Residential Building	7,000	4	4	4	4	19	20	22	21
531	Department Stores	4,000	90	37	49	99	124	51	85	122
736	Personnel Supply Services	4,000	34	31	35	38	97	101	102	112
701	Hotels, Motels and Tourist Courts	4,000	13	10	16	16	35	28	39	38
174	Contractors, Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting and Plastering	4,000	5	6	7	6	13	15	15	14
739	Miscellaneous Business Services	4,000	5	4	4	5	27	16	21	20
161	Highway and Street Construction	3,000	24	19	28	26	34	37	51	43
541	Grocery Stores	3,000	12	7	9	12	71	49	54	65
421	Trucking, Local and Long Distance	3,000	8	4	8	8	24	11	21	21
806	Hospitals	2,000	69	47	89	106	69	47	89	106
162	Heavy Construction except Highways and Streets	2,000	18	15	16	14	41	28	28	28
734	Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings	2,000	10	8	9	8	40	32	28	27
154	General Building Contractors - Nonresidential	2,000	6	7	9	10	15	17	18	21

ALBUQUERQUE NEW HIRES, (CON'T)

SIC	INDUSTRY TITLE	NEW HIRES in FY 1979 1/	AVERAGE NEW HIRES PER FIRM FOR ALL FIRMS 4th QTR 1978	1st QTR 1979	2nd QTR 1979	3rd QTR 1979	IN FIRMS WITH AT LEAST 20 WORKERS PER QTR 4th QTR 1978	1st QTR 1979	2nd QTR 1979	3rd QTR 1979
179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	2,000	4	4	7	8	14	16	23	26
171	Contractors - Plumbing, Heating (exc. Electric), and Air Conditioning	2,000	2	2	3	3	8	6	9	10
554	Gasoline Service Stations	2,000	3	3	4	4	34	39	33	34
508	Wholesale - Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	2,000	2	2	2	2	8	10	11	11
232	Men's, Youth's and Boys' Furnishings, Work Clothing and Allied Garments C	1,000	95	121	158	146	188	242	314	146
602	Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	1,000	35	18	32	23	38	21	32	27
799	Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services	1,000	5	6	8	10	14	21	28	32
754	Automotive Services, Except Repair (car washes, etc.)	1,000	12	10	8	10	30	27	22	26
153	Operative Builders (own account - not contractors)	1,000	15	13	9	9	91	81	52	47
551	Motor Vehicle Dealers (new & used)	1,000	14	16	16	16	17	20	21	19
372	Aircraft and Parts C	-	40	38	39	46	79	95	94	90
	Sub-Total	83,000								
	All Other Industries - Estimated	92,000								
	Totals - Estimated	175,000								

1/ Twenty-five specific industries that include almost half of all nonagricultural new hires in the private sector (excludes railroad and private household workers).

C - Confidential Data. Do Not Disclose.

Source: Research & Statistics 1/15/81. Employment Service Potential (ESP) Project.

VIII

ESTIMATES OF NEW MEXICO CETA ELIGIBLE POPULATION

The data on the following 2 pages was prepared by the University of Michigan and provided to each state by the U. S. Department of Labor for estimating the number of persons eligible for enrollment under various Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program guidelines. The primary source of the numbers is the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is conducted each month in a total of 56,000 households nationwide. (Shown here are specially prepared results of the March 1980 CPS survey).

CETA Eligibility Criteria for Titles:

IIB & VII - The person is Economically Disadvantaged and his CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, on In-school.

IID - Person's family received Public Assistance or person is Economically Disadvantaged and been unemployed 15 weeks or longer.

VI - Person's family received Public Assistance or has a CETA family Income less than or equal to LLSIL, and has been unemployed 10 weeks or longer.

YETP - The person is 16-21 years of age and he is economically disadvantaged and his CETA Family Income must be less than 86% of the LLSIL and the person's CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, or In-School.

YCCIP - Person is 16-19 years of age and is CETA Unemployed Labor Force Status.

SYEP - Person is 14-21 and is Economically Disadvantaged.

Any Listed - Person is eligible for IIB, VII, IID, YETP, YCCIP, SYEP, or VI.

Any Youth - Person is eligible for YETP, YCCIP, or SYEP.

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups

April 1981

New Mexico, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Age in Years										
Total 14 years and older	932	125	77	35	11	61	82	150	70	132
14 to 19	147	40	21	28	11	50	21	59	59	44
Total 16 years and older	883	110	70	35	11	44	74	133	53	116
16 to 21	138	33	17	35	11	44	18	53	53	36
16 to 19	97	25	14	28	11	33	14	42	42	27
22 to 44	408	37	18	-	-	-	22	40	-	40
22 to 39	342	32	15	-	-	-	19	34	-	34
40 to 44	65	6	4	-	-	-	4	6	-	6
45 to 54	119	16	12	-	-	-	13	16	-	16
55 to 64	105	7	5	-	-	-	5	7	-	7
65 and over	113	18	17	-	-	-	17	18	-	18
Sex										
Male	442	58	31	16	6	28	34	71	34	62
Female	490	68	46	19	5	33	48	80	37	70
Race-Ethnicity										
White	854	99	60	27	11	50	64	121	58	104
White, not Hispanic	487	29	12	7	6	13	13	38	17	30
Hispanic	367	70	48	20	5	37	51	84	41	74
Total minority	445	96	65	28	5	46	69	113	53	102
Economic Status										
≤ Poverty level	169	93	54	22	4	46	56	104	46	96
≤ Pov level or ≤70% LLSIL	208	106	57	27	5	55	59	119	55	109
≤70% LLSIL	204	105	57	27	5	55	59	117	55	108
>70% and ≤85% LLSIL	69	8	8	6	1	4	10	15	8	10
>100% LLSIL	602	8	8	2	5	2	8	13	7	8
Years of School Completed										
Under 9 years	170	46	35	3	1	18	36	50	18	48
9 - 11 years	173	34	18	22	7	27	20	47	34	38
12 years	317	29	18	8	3	11	20	36	12	31
13 - 15 years	140	10	4	2	1	5	4	12	6	10
16 or more years	132	5	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	5
Male Veterans										
Other veteran	103	7	3	-	-	-	4	7	-	7
Non veteran	292	47	26	16	6	28	29	60	34	51

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups (continued) April 1981

New Mexico, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	323	32	17	1	-	2	19	34	2	33
Other family member	451	66	42	30	9	50	43	83	59	70
Non dependant individual	114	16	6	2	1	6	7	19	7	16
Welfare Status										
Welfare	76	72	76	14	4	24	76	76	24	76
No welfare	856	53	1	21	7	37	5	74	46	56

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey

IX

THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED IN NEW MEXICO

Poverty remains a serious and persistent problem in New Mexico. The percentage of New Mexico's population living below the poverty level decreased slightly for the six year period 1969 to 1975 (about 21 percent in 1969 vs. 19 percent in 1975), however, these figures conceal the problem that the number of people in poverty increased by 22,900 or 11 percent. 1/ We know that the aggregate number of individuals living in poverty is large, and it appears based on the increase in poverty during the period 1969 to 1975 (from 200,100 to 223,000) that the measures taken to alleviate this situation have proven insufficient. This problem affects if not directly, certainly indirectly all of us, 2/ pointing to the conclusion that it is in our collective self-interest that we examine carefully our past approaches to this problem. Among the major reasons that poverty persists in New Mexico are: inadequate education and work experience in the labor force; the fact that poverty is greatest among the most dependent age groups (children and elderly); the large number of persons in rural areas; the fact that poverty occurs among those who already encounter the most economic and social discrimination (females and minority groups); the relative high number of low-paying seasonal jobs; and the rapidly increasing cost of living.

PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, NEW MEXICO, 1969 AND 1975

	1975				1969 1/			
		Below Current Poverty Level				Below Current Poverty Level		
			Percent Poor				Percent Poor	
New Mexico	Total Number	Total Number	New Mexico	United States	Total Number	Total Number	New Mexico	United States
Persons	1,152,000	223,000	19.3	11.4	933,089	200,088	21.4	11.6
Families	297,000	46,000	15.5	9.0	242,740	44,906	18.5	10.7
Unrelated Individuals	97,000	27,000	28.1	23.7	60,369	26,552	44.0	37.1

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

1969 Source: Census of Population, 1970, Detailed Characteristics, Final Report, PC(1)-033, Table 207, PC(1)-01, Tables 259 and 260.

1975 Source: 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

1/ The United States experienced a decrease of about 14 percent for that same time period, 1969 to 1975.

2/ "Any group without the means of an economically and socially adequate existence is a burden on the State, not only because of the cost of support, but from what the State loses. These losses arise from the effects of deprivation on health, education, and social adjustment and on ability to use facilities, make free choices in the market, act on one's behalf, and in general, respond to the demands of a complex society."

February 1969, Monthly Labor Review, Changing Attitudes About the Poor, pg. 33.

In 1969 18.5 percent (or 44,900 families) of all New Mexico families were living below the poverty level (as compared to 10.7 percent nationally). This was the eighth highest rate in the nation. In 1975 the percentage of New Mexico families living below the poverty level had declined to 15.5 percent (or 46,000 families) as compared to 9.0 percent nationally. This was an exceptionally high rate, second only to Mississippi. The change from 1969 to 1975 represented an increase of 1,100 families, or over a two percent increase in families living below the poverty level. In contrast, the United States had a decrease of eight percent in families living below the poverty level for the period 1969 to 1975.

In New Mexico in 1969 approximately 53 percent of the population was under 25 years of age. This age group made up 64 percent of the people living below the poverty level. The population under 25 years and 65 years and over comprised 59 percent of the population; they made up 71 percent of the poverty striken. One out of every four people under 25 years, and 65 years and over were living in poverty in New Mexico in 1969.

Although families headed by female heads comprised only 11 percent of the population (in 1969), these families contained 28 percent of the poverty population. Furthermore, almost one out of every two (48 percent) of all families headed by females were living in poverty, as compared to one out of every seven (15 percent) families with a male head. 3/ Some reasons for the high rate of poverty among families with female heads include: high child care cost and low earning potential which reduces the feasibility of paid employment and in many cases makes it uneconomical. 4/

A detailed breakout of the census is shown for New Mexico and Bernalillo County on page 91. The table on page 91 gives New Mexico and Bernalillo County poverty data by race. On page 92 the poverty status in 1969 by County and Planning District is given. A table giving the number of public assistance cases by district and county can be found on page 96. On page 98 the sources of New Mexico Personal Income for 1978 and 1979 are given. A related measure of economic well being - Per Capita Income - is very low in New Mexico as shown on page 99. A comparison of New Mexico to the surrounding states and the United States is given on page 97.

3/ "Solution to problems related to sex, race, and age discrimination; education; training; employment; health and medical care; the welfare system; housing; child care; and the availability of community resource must be found before a low-income woman can leave a life of poverty behind and take her place in America's economic mainstream ..... The barriers facing women with low incomes or no incomes who attempt to lift themselves out of poverty are manifold. As women they encounter sex discrimination in seeking jobs and training opportunities, as well as sex stereotyping of occupations. If they are members of a minority group, the discrimination is doubled; and it is often multiplied again by language barriers and age. Some poor women lack a high school diploma or GED certificate, which is the first key to opening doors to good jobs. Many women have serious problems with reliable transportation and child care arrangements. Low-income women must cope with frustration of being poor in a country of wealth, and with the psychological barriers that are frequently raised by their own post negative experiences."

Source: Employment and Economic Issues of Low Income Women: Report of a Project, U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary, Women's Bureau, 1978.

4/ Manpower Report of the President, April 1975.

PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, AND DONA ANA COUNTY, BY RACE, 1969

Income Less Than Poverty Level	New Mexico 1/					Bernalillo County 2/					Dona Ana County 3/				
	All	White	Black	Spanish Surname	American Indian 4/	All	White	Black	Spanish Surname	American Indian 4/	All	White	Black	Spanish Surname	American Indian 4/
Persons	227,120	181,495	7,556	131,435	37,752	50,664	46,340	2,185	31,847	1,950	16,280	15,665	438	12,373	NA
Percent of all persons	22.8	20.1	41.9	32.6	53.6	16.3	15.5	34.6	25.9	34.4	24.3	24.0	39.5	35.3	NA
Percent of 65 years and over	10.9	12.1	7.3	8.5	5.7	9.2	9.7	3.0	6.8	5.2	7.9	8.0	5.9	6.2	NA
Families	44,906	37,045	1,416	25,866	6,401	10,124	9,382	399	6,346	326	3,198	3,082	81	2,320	NA
Percent of all families	18.5	16.4	34.4	29.4	51.8	13.0	12.5	27.4	22.9	28.2	20.5	20.2	31.5	32.8	NA
Mean size of family	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.62	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.02	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.1	NA
Families with female head	12,559	10,210	661	6,926	1,660	3,834	3,447	260	2,202	119	743	697	31	433	NA
Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	26,539	23,633	973	8,775	1,971	8,173	7,330	401	2,531	386	1,682	1,626	31	597	NA
Percent of all unrelated individuals 14 years & over	44.0	42.2	61.0	58.2	71.5	36.8	35.2	60.2	49.7	67.8	42.1	42.0	41.9	56.4	NA
Mean Income (All families below poverty level)	2,077	2,098	2,172	2,273	NA	2,110	2,114	2,192	2,306	NA	2,335	2,344	2,123	2,014	NA

1/ Data except American Indian from: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Summary Manpower Indicators for State of New Mexico.
2/ Data except American Indian from: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Summary Manpower Indicators for Bernalillo County.
3/ Data except American Indian from: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Summary Manpower Indicators for Dona Ana County.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1969 FOR FAMILIES AND PERSONS, BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

	Income less than Poverty Level Families	Percent of all Families	Income less than Poverty Level Persons	Percent of all Persons
Planning District I	5,391	26.7	31,024	32.6
McKinley	2,835	33.7	17,182	40.1
San Juan	2,556	21.7	13,842	26.5
Planning District II	8,734	25.3	42,466	29.0
Colfax	619	20.1	3,005	25.2
Los Alamos	83	2.1	338	2.2
Mora	605	57.3	3,000	64.3
Rio Arriba	1,930	34.3	9,172	36.5
San Miguel	1,808	39.2	8,880	44.8
Santa Fe	2,221	18.2	11,506	22.1
Taos	1,468	35.8	6,565	37.6
District III	13,665	14.9	68,900	18.4
Bernalillo	10,124	13.0	50,664	16.3
Sandoval	1,397	37.5	7,658	43.9
Torrance	436	32.6	2,231	42.2
Valencia	1,708	18.5	8,347	20.9
Planning District IV	3,956	19.5	18,819	24.5
Curry	1,497	15.1	7,436	20.0
De Baca	172	24.5	785	30.8
Guadalupe	404	37.9	2,085	42.2
Harding	99	28.3	409	32.5
Quay	539	19.3	2,508	23.2
Roosevelt	887	21.5	3,992	26.4
Union	358	26.2	1,604	32.9
Planning District V	1,540	15.6	7,809	19.5
Catron	82	14.3	376	17.0
Grant	626	11.9	3,090	14.4
Hidalgo	244	21.7	1,310	27.3
Luna	588	20.5	3,033	26.0
Planning District VI	7,301	20.1	36,228	20.2
Chaves	2,167	20.4	10,986	25.9
Eddy	1,877	17.8	9,826	24.2
Lea	1,636	12.5	7,605	15.4
Lincoln	413	20.7	1,980	26.9
Otero	1,208	12.3	5,831	14.8
Planning District VII	4,319	21.8	21,874	26.2
Dona Ana	3,198	20.5	16,280	24.3
Sierra	467	23.9	2,362	33.0
Socorro	654	29.5	3,232	34.4
NEW MEXICO	44,906	18.5	227,120	22.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC (1)-C33 New Mexico. Table 124.

POVERTY STATUS OF THE POPULATION IN BERNALILLO COUNTY AND NEW MEXICO 1969, BY FAMILY AND AGE GROUP 1/

	New Mexico			Bernalillo County		
		Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level	
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total
All Family Members	933,889	200,088	21.4	288,678	42,270	14.6
Under 25 years	498,025	127,697	25.6	151,335	27,758	18.3
25 - 44 years	226,767	35,386	15.6	73,673	7,982	10.8
45 64 years	159,659	23,430	14.7	50,242	4,317	8.6
65 years and over	49,438	13,575	27.5	13,428	2,213	16.5
Family Heads	242,740	45,114	18.6	77,586	10,136	13.1
Under 25 years	20,207	5,283	26.1	6,623	1,538	23.2
25 - 44 years	110,085	18,707	17.0	36,896	4,850	13.1
45 - 64 years	85,452	12,865	15.1	27,188	2,469	9.1
65 years and over	26,996	8,259	30.6	6,879	1,279	18.6
Other Family Members	691,149	154,974	22.4	211,092	32,134	15.2
0 - 13 years	312,341	84,823	27.2	93,357	18,955	20.3
14 - 17 years	90,975	22,816	25.1	26,931	4,435	16.5
18 - 21 years	48,365	10,770	22.3	15,652	2,090	13.4
22 - 44 years	142,819	20,684	14.5	45,549	3,872	8.5
45 - 64 years	74,207	10,565	14.2	23,054	1,848	8.0
65 years and over	22,442	5,316	23.7	6,549	934	14.3
All Unrelated Individuals	60,369	26,552	44.0	22,218	8,173	36.8
14 - 24 years	11,547	6,833	59.2	5,703	3,257	57.1
25 - 44 years	11,657	2,718	23.3	5,088	916	18.0
45 - 64 years	17,707	5,803	32.8	5,983	1,529	25.6
65 years and over	19,458	11,198	57.5	5,444	2,471	45.4
All Family Members in Families with Male Heads	839,976	150,012	17.9	257,159	27,454	10.7
Family Heads (Male)	216,418	32,524	15.0	68,280	6,299	9.2
All Family Members in Families with Female Heads	93,913	50,076	53.3	31,519	14,816	47.0
Family Heads (Female)	26,322	12,590	47.8	9,306	3,837	41.2

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, AND DONA ANA COUNTY, BY RACE, 1969

	Income Less Than Poverty Level				
	Families	Percent of all Families	Mean Size of Family	Families with Female Head	Mean Income (All families below poverty level)
New Mexico					
All	44,906	18.5	4.5	12,559	2,077
White	37,045	16.4	4.3	10,210	2,098
Black	1,416	34.4	4.6	661	2,172
Spanish Surname	25,866	29.4	4.7	6,926	2,273
American Indian	6,401	51.8	5.62	1,660	NA
Bernalillo County					
All	10,124	13.0	4.2	3,834	2,110
White	9,382	12.5	4.2	3,447	2,114
Black	399	27.4	4.5	260	2,192
Spanish Surname	3,346	22.9	4.6	2,202	2,306
American Indian	326	28.2	5.02	119	NA
Dona Ana County					
All	3,198	20.5	4.6	743	2,335
White	3,082	20.2	4.6	697	2,344
Black	81	31.5	5.0	31	2,123
Spanish Surname	2,320	32.8	5.1	433	2,014
American Indian	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

PERSONS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, AND DONA ANA COUNTY, BY RACE, 1969

	Income Less Than Poverty Level				
	Persons	Percent of all Persons	Percent of 65 years and over	Unrelated Indiv. 14 years and over	Percent of all Unrelated Indiv. 14 years and over
New Mexico					
All	227,120	22.8	10.9	26,539	44.0
White	181,495	20.1	12.1	23,633	42.2
Black	7,556	41.9	7.3	973	61.0
Spanish Surname	131,435	32.6	8.5	8,775	58.2
American Indian	37,752	53.6	5.7	1,971	71.5
Bernalillo County					
All	50,664	16.3	9.2	8,173	36.8
White	46,340	15.5	9.7	7,330	35.2
Black	2,185	34.6	3.0	401	60.2
Spanish Surname	31,847	25.9	6.8	2,531	49.7
American Indian	1,950	34.4	5.2	386	67.8
Dona Ana County					
All	16,280	24.3	7.9	1,682	42.1
White	15,665	24.0	8.0	1,626	42.0
Black	438	39.5	5.9	31	41.9
Spanish Surname	12,373	35.3	6.2	597	56.4
American Indian	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES BY PLANNING DISTRICT,
COUNTY, AND SELECTED PROGRAMS
AUGUST 1980

District and County	Aid to Families with Dependent Children 1/	Financial Assistance 2/	Food Stamp Assistance 2/
NEW MEXICO	18,973	54,911	256,801
District I	2,600	7,533	41,940
McKinley	1,497	4,339	25,916
San Juan	1,103	3,194	16,024
District II	3,052	8,524	42,804
Colfax	196	566	2,100
Los Alamos	12	23	*
Mora	120	339	2,060
Rio Arriba	669	1,878	10,124
San Miguel	728	2,067	8,546
Santa Fe	886	2,441	13,312
Taos	441	1,210	6,662
District III	7,566	21,320	85,601
Bernalillo	6,182	17,282	64,084
Sandoval	498	1,449	9,975
Torrance	116	337	2,386
Valencia	770	2,252	9,156
District IV	1,363	4,175	16,169
Curry	736	2,316	7,846
De Baca	29	86	444
Guadalupe	122	339	1,806
Harding	6	16	162
Quay	144	381	1,874
Roosevelt	277	903	3,390
Union	49	134	647
District V	616	1,834	11,180
Catron	17	48	421
Grant	311	911	5,807
Hidalgo	87	280	1,156
Luna	201	595	3,796
District VI	2,263	6,799	33,227
Chaves	667	1,922	10,990
Eddy	498	1,528	6,086
Lea	579	1,871	7,161
Lincoln	114	317	1,366
Otero	405	1,161	7,624
District VII	1,513	4,726	25,880
Dona Ana	1,129	3,539	19,618
Sierra	117	368	1,688
Socorro	267	819	4,574

* Included in Rio Arriba County

1/ Cases

2/ Persons

3/ Cases/Persons

Source: Department of Human Services
Income Support Division,
Monthly Report, August 1980

PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income of the residents of an area received from business, government, and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest, and governmental transfer payment. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total personal income divided by the number of residents in the area. It shows the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico personal and per capita income data are shown in tables on the next two pages. As shown, the primary income source in New Mexico is government, accounting for more than a quarter of the total. The other major industry source is services, which had slightly more than $1,000,000,000 in 1978. The high wages paid in mining are reflected in its fourth place ranking among income industries, despite being relatively small in employment size.

New Mexico, as evidenced by previous poverty data, is one of the lowest per capita income states; ranking 37th in 1979. As shown, the state compares poorly with all the surrounding Western and Rocky Mountain States.

Within the State, there is a large difference in per capita income levels, ranging from over $12,000 in Los Alamos County with a major government scientific laboratory to $4,000 in Mora County, with a lack of industry and jobs. Some of the mining counties such as Lea, Eddy and Grant have above average incomes, as well as government based Santa Fe County and industrialized Bernalillo County.

COMPARISON OF SELECTED STATES 1978 and 1979
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)

	1980 2/	1978 1/	1979 1/	Percent Change 1978 - 1979
NEW MEXICO	$7,956	$6,733	$7,560	12.3
Wyoming		8,668	9,922	14.5
Colorado		8,070	9,122	13.0
Texas		7,776	8,788	13.0
Arizona		7,411	8,423	13.7
Oklahoma		7,376	8,509	15.4
Montana		7,067	7,684	8.7
Idaho		6,995	7,571	8.2
Utah		6,600	7,197	9.0
Southwest Region		7,608	8,627	13.4
United States	9,458	7,854	8,773	11.7

1/ Revised
Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
2/ Preliminary

NEW MEXICO PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, 1978-1979
(in millions of dollars)

Industry	1979	1978	Percent Increase
Government	$1,812	$1,669	8.6
State & Local	1,074	973	10.4
Federal, Civilian	518	489	5.9
Federal, Military	219	207	5.8
Services	1,190	1,028	15.8
Retail Trade	779	694	12.2
Mining	667	542	23.1
Construction	565	524	7.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	585	501	16.8
Manufacturing	507	434	16.8
Wholesale Trade	348	299	16.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	305	269	13.4
Farm	271	241	12.4
Agricultural Services	24	21	14.3
Sub-Total	$7,052	$6,221	13.4
Less: Social Insurance Contributions	-382	-331	
Less: Residence Adjustment	-28	-23	
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	1,352	1,182	
Plus: Transfer payments	1,293	1,140	
TOTAL	$9,287	$8,189	13.4

Totals may not add due to rounding
Source: Regional Economics Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1981 Table 5.00.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME, NEW MEXICO BY COUNTY AND SMSA

	PER CAPITA INCOME 1/		TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME 1/
	1979	1978	1979
	(dollars)		(millions of dollars)
New Mexico	$7,482	$6,742	$9,287
Albuquerque SMSA*	8,602	7,725	3,564
Las Cruces SMSA**	6,091	5,625	550
Bernalillo	8,760	7,889	3,410
Catron	5,107	3,879	14
Chaves	7,125	6,389	365
Colfax	7,367	6,173	96
Curry	7,254	7,040	306
De Baca	7,016	5,825	19
Dona Ana	6,091	5,625	550
Eddy	7,233	6,558	348
Grant	7,212	6,039	180
Guadalupe	5,057	4,382	25
Harding	6,363	5,711	7
Hidalgo	7,384	5,967	43
Lea	8,286	7,447	459
Lincoln	7,024	6,034	76
Los Alamos	12,464	11,797	233
Luna	6,840	6,109	99
McKinley	5,393	4,815	319
Mora	3,844	3,275	18
Otero	6,552	5,938	284
Quay	6,507	6,059	72
Rio Arriba	5,253	4,734	150
Roosevelt	6,557	5,734	109
Sandoval	6,143	5,278	154
San Juan	7,575	7,147	595
San Miguel	4,658	4,114	105
Santa Fe	8,209	7,532	555
Sierra	6,127	5,487	54
Socorro	5,876	5,060	64
Taos	5,246	4,427	105
Torrance	5,287	4,633	42
Union	10,986	8,429	52
Valencia	6,764	5,962	382

1/ Residence Adjusted
* Includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties
** Includes Dona Ana County
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.
Regional Economic Information System,
Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1981.

X

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Barriers to employment are often interrelated such as lack of suitable job opportunities, inadequate education or experience, poor transportation, failing health, age, sex, lack of child care facilities, and minority group status. It may happen that an individual handicapped in one area has or will subsequently acquire other barriers which further limit his or her opportunities. The unemployed or underemployed poor who possess characteristics defining them as economically disadvantaged are often handicapped in the job market when they compete with non-disadvantaged individuals.

A major barrier to employment of the disadvantaged is the lack of job opportunities. Even though the Civilian Labor Force has increased, the number of jobs has not been sufficient to provide jobs for all who want or need employment. In addition many jobs available to disadvantaged job seekers are low-skill, low-pay, or seasonal and may not contribute enough to an employee's income to enable the family to rise above the poverty level. Agriculture continues to show decreasing numbers of new jobs. Higher living costs make working at low paying, low skilled jobs even more difficult.

The disadvantaged generally have a low educational level. Additional education or training is needed to prepare such individuals for skilled and higher-paying jobs. The number of youths who drop out of school is due in part to an environment which does not stress nor is conducive to schooling. A need to contribute to family income might also be more pressing than the thought of future employability which can block access to skilled jobs later in life.

Health or physical impairment might further disqualify the disadvantaged. This is probably more prevalent among older workers and those in minority groups as medical care may not be available to them. The physically-handicapped are thought to be incapable of performing some jobs and employers may discriminate against them in jobs for which they are fully qualified. State law now requires that all State offices be located in buildings which are accessible to the handicapped. Lack of physical accessibility to buildings may become less of a problem.

Some disadvantaged workers suffer from alcoholism or narcotics addiction which greatly decreases their employability potential. Many of the disadvantaged in the SMSA encounter transportation problems in trying to reach widely dispersed employers.

Age is frequently a handicap. The young enter a labor market where the employer has many applicants and prefers someone with experience. The older worker may find that technological change requires a need for retraining.

Family responsibilities prevent some from working. Child care facilities may be unavailable, inadequate or expensive.

TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of on-going or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication is given below.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. (Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are also counted in employment totals).

Unemployment

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole; however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Employment

Employed persons comprise 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employment.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident - persons - employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters. Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods. Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey (CPS) household survey.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Jobs

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes incommuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties, which together make up the Albuquerque SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) labor area, and Dona Ana County, which makes up the Las Cruces SMSA.

Economically Disadvantaged

A person who: 1) is a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments under Federal, State, or local welfare programs; 2) is a member of a family which has a total family income, which in relation to family size, does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or 3) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS FOR NEW MEXICO

The Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for New Mexico for 1981 were not available in time for inclusion in this publication. Normally, the LLSIL is higher than the Poverty Income Guidelines.

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES, MARCH 1981

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$4,310	$3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530
For each additional family member add	1,380	1,170

Poverty

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their: size and composition, sex and age of the family head, number of children under 18 years of age, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was discovered from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

The poverty level is changed every year to reflect changes in consumer price levels.

Lower Living Standard Income Level

The lower living standard income level shall mean that income level (adjusted for selected SMSAs and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdiction within the SMSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas. Title VI prime sponsors and program agents which are cities, villages, or towns are also metropolitan areas.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas

Are places with less than 50,000 persons which are outside the SMSAs.

Handicapped

An individual who has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment or condition which would limit work activities or opportunities, or is a disabled veteran.

Personal Income

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all source. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income", proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

Fiscal Year

The federal fiscal year 1982 is October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982.

Veteran

A person who A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or B) was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

Disabled Veteran

A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and who is not classified as a Special Disabled Veteran.

Vietnam Era

The period of time beginning August 5, 1964, and extending through May 7, 1975. (Presidential Proclamation 4373).

Vietnam Era Veteran

A veteran any part of where active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era.

Other Veteran

Veteran other than Vietnam Era Veteran.

Special Veteran

A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the water adjacent thereto, on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975.

Special Disabled Veteran

A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability.

Welfare

A public agency which provides financial assistance, child care and similar services without charge to its participants.